THE Bombay Gazette.

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911 28th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	——	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th „	DELTA	8053	——	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10886
25th „	ARABIA	7933	----	—
4th March	MALWA	10883	----	—
11th „	EGYPT	7912	----	...
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd „	* ARCADIA	7000	----	—
25th „	PERSIA	7951	----	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	----	...
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	----	...
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd „	MANTUA	10885	----	—
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	----	...
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th „	EGYPT	7912	----	—

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
‡ B. Merton Hall	4327	Jan. 31	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	......	Feb. 4
A. City of Vienna	4672	......	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* „ 14
C. City of Athens	5594	„ 24	* „ 21
C. City of Benares	6973	......	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	„ 24	* „ 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	......	„ 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	„ 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	......	June 10
C. City of York	7705	......	July 15
C. City of Paris	9200	......	„ 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	......	August 1
† C. City of Lahore	7163	......	„ 12
A. Trafford Hall	5321	......	„ 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	......	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	5551	......	„ 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	......	Nov. 2
† C. City of Lahore	7163	......	„ 10
C. City of Benares	6973	......	„ 18
C. City of London	9000	......	„ 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	5594	......	„ 29

‡ To Marseilles and Manchester.
† Or other steamer.
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons' Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2, Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Pundua	3305	Thurs.	26th Jan.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	27th Jan.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	30th Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 26th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 30th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MALABAR, TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Itinda," 5251 tons, sailing on or about the 28th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

26th January, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. 1911
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March „
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April „
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May „
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500*
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 „ 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	„ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
Intermediate Class to London	„ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	„ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945

*Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7,588	24th Feb, 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	8th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

Excellent accommodation for passengers. Fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares Rs. 450 and Rs. 400 according to position of Cabin. For further particulars apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
Agent.
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	......	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	......	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	24th Feb. „

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
33, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 1,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JEWELRY

JEWELLED PENDANTS.

PENDANTS are perhaps the most popular form of ornament now worn. Extreme delicacy has been the vogue, and the handiwork in these has reached so high a standard that it would be difficult indeed to criticise or improve upon the exceeding daintiness and the amazing quantity and quality of work put into some of the most magnificent ornaments which we are responsible for stocking this season. Gems forming the centre stone may be of the finest, needing, some might say, nothing to show off its beauty, but the beautiful gem must have a setting commensurate with its quality; it must be something more than a mere stone; it must be a work of Art; something indicating that human thought and consummate Art has been bestowed upon the necessary framework. Fashionable plaque pendants with the grille background lavishly decorated and worn with the demi Sautoir Neckchains are nowadays an indispensable ornament. Our stock includes some of the most lovely diamond, gold or platinum and pearl plaque pendants arranged with interchangeable coloured enamel backs. These are cased and contain a pendant and quartette of enamel backs in the loveliest pastel colourings, providing quite a collection of rare coloured ornaments to consort with every fashionable colloured toilette. They look dainty when suspended from a light platinum chain, but more so on a string of Pearls when worn low upon the chest.

WATCH PENDANTS

have also had to follow the plaque. These are delicately cased as if it were a plaque fashioned to take an enamel disc. It is no longer necessary to make a lady's watch round; indulgence is now given by fashion to vary the shape in many fancies. Gold platinum and enamels form the foundations of ladies' pendant watches for the setting of gems and for tracery. The new style of watch is used frequently as a pendant in place of the plaque and makes a very useful ornament. Depending from a ribbon or chain it is safely held and can be easily consulted as a timekeeper.

ON CHOICE

One naturally likes to have a very large choice from which to make a selection; this you can always rely upon finding at

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS' CONFECTIONERY SPECIALITIES.

FRESH MADE AT THEIR CONFECTIONERY WORKS, 15-16-17, TAMARIND LANE.

MONGINI'S	Chocolates in ½ lb. and 1 lb. cartons	Rs. 2 per lb.
MONGINI'S	Nougat „ „ packets	„ 2 „
MONGINI'S	Caramels (plain)	„ 1-8 „
MONGINI'S	Marzipan (in boxes)	„ 0-8 per box.
MONGINI'S	Assorted Confectionery in presentation picture boxes of three sizes ... Rs. 2, Rs. 3-14 and	„ 5-12 „
MONGINI'S	Dessert Chocolate Confectionery ... at Re. 1 and	„ 2 „

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

WEDDING CAKES,

Confectionery, Provisions & Stores will be posted free on application.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
JOHORE (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Chittagong,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,
Kampala, Uganda.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No.1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No.2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No.3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

To hand just now from MESSINA.

SWEET ORANGES at Re. 1 per doz., and LEMOS for lemon squash.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

TEA — AWARDED — COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY — PEARSE & Co., — EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY by Contract of ARTICLES of MARINE STORES will be received at the Bombay Dockyard, up to gun fire, 12 noon (Standard Time), of MONDAY, 6th February, 1911, instead of on 30th January, 1911, as previously notified.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY the 23rd February, 1911, at 6-30 p.m.

E. A. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

21st January, 1911.

Now Ready.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay.

BY

LT-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette," Green Street, and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Press, Home Street, opposite the "Advocate of India."

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER

of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PANCHGANI
BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A high grade School in splendid climate.

ONLY English Teachers of high attainments and experience engaged.

TWO NEW UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN THE STAFF IN 1911.

Thorough instruction given in

ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, CLASSICS, DRAWING and FRENCH.

OVER 30 SUCCESSES in PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OBTAINED in PAST YEAR.

TWO GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS WON in SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special attention paid to

JUNIOR and BACKWARD boys.

Present number of Boarders

HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Early application for existing vacancies desirable.

REV. THOMAS ROWAN, M. A., B. D.,
Trinity College, Dublin.
Principal.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

WALTER E. DEAVE'S
ROYAL
MARIONETTES

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?
A SCREAM
OF
LAUGHTER.
THE FUNNIEST SHOW
EVER SEEN IN
BOMBAY.

COME AND SEE
"THE MAN IN THE BOX"
THE AUDIENCE SIMPLY YELLS.
ALSO
THE EXCELSIOR PICTURES.
OUR STAR FILM,
"A LIFE FOR A LIFE."

The grandest and truest life pourtrayal ever shown by us. The story of a convict's love.

HALF AN HOUR PICTURES.
HALF AN HOUR MARIONETTES
EACH PERFORMANCE.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
BAND, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS,
from 6 to 8 Evening,
and every night at 9-30.

COMING EVENTS.
TUESDAY, 31st JANUARY—Gymkhana Night.
TUESDAY, 7th FEBRUARY—Carnival.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital...............	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 6. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

FLAT TO LET.—Fully Furnished FLAT BERYL HOUSE, Wodehouse-Road, for 6 months, from March 1st (earlier if required). Two entertaining Rooms, two Bed-rooms, Dressing-Rooms, English Baths, usual offices, servants' quarters, Electric Lift, lights and fans. Rs. 250.—Apply to "X Z," Care of this Office.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed	£19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded.	£4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, Calcutta.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£. 1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	„ 90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	„ 273,119
Annual Income ...	„ 1,422,802
Assets ...	„ 10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	„ 25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD"
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

11 Gold Medals awarded.

Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do.

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

What users say about LEMCO:

"Without doubt LEMCO has contributed to make my little son strong."

"I think your LEMCO is grand stuff. I had four months enteric out here, and was almost kept alive during part of that time with LEMCO."—Natal.

LEMCO
is pure highly
concentrated beef.
LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

"LEMCO is even more valuable (not to say indispensable) in Tropical Countries than in England. I have found LEMCO the most excellent remedy for sea-sickness, and the exhaustion consequent on sea-sickness."—W. Indies.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ to 1s. $4\frac{23}{32}d.$
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE on SUNDAY, 29th January.

On SUNDAY, the 29th January, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gamdevi Road, Chowpatty, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood drawingroom, bedroom, and office-room furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, Breslaur, and others, such as drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, lined plush and tapestry, side and corner cabinets, ottoman, writing table, marble and tile topped and Venetian glass topped tables and teapoys, book cases, brass and wooden new-designed bedsteads, zoonda almiras, panelled cupboards, cheval glass, marble-topped drawing and washhand tables, Carzon chairs, mirror-glass and gilt pierglasses with pier tables, gas light chandeliers, ebonized and marble pillars, large size musical boxes, phonograph, cottage piano, large partition screen, majolica, Dresden, terra cotta, Parian and marble figures, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, oil paintings and oleographs, American combination cabinet and bedstead, one steel rubber-tyred wheel brougham and rubber-tyred office shigram, both by P.B. Press, one bay Arab gelding and one grey waler horse, both going in harness and saddle, one English built double C spring rubber-tyred Victoria, etc., the property of a deceased Hindoo gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th January, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

ON SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay Australian Waler Horse "Paradise," 4 years, was imported last year for racing, a splendid animal for carriage, goes well in harness.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred C spring landau in good order.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Admore House," Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved furniture by Roberts, McKenzie and others, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton, cases of best plated spoons and forks by Walker and Hall, rich Persian carpets, oleographs and oil paintings, solid brass standard lamps, porcelain jardiniers, velvet drawingroom suite, one piano by Rose and Co., in excellent condition, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, chest of drawers, teapoys, marble top washhand and dressing tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, ice-box, copper utensils, copper boiler, etc., etc., the property of P. L. Wright, Esqr., and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One 15-20 H. P. Peuhard motor car, 5 seated, tonneau body, with lamps and accessories complete in perfect running order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th January, 1911.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 24.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	... 79 11-16 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent	... 97 1-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)	... 95 1-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ...	... 63 13-16
Bar Silver in London,	... 24 9-16+1-16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	... 24 3-4+1-16

Closing Tone of Silver.—Rise caused by eastern buying.

Silver in New York ...	....
Exchange on London at Paris	... 25-30 1-2+1
Do do Berlin	... 20-47 unchgd
Do do New York ...	....
Discount Bank of England Rate	... 4 1-2p.c. since 1-12-10
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.	3 7-8 unchged
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	... 3 5-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8+1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-8+1-8
Interest day to day loans	... 3 7-8+1-4
Do. 7 day market loans	... 3 3-4+1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1-3-15 Unchgd

COTTON.

MANCHESTER, January 24,

LIVERPOOL—

Total Sales ...	12,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ...	560
Do. East Indian ...	650
Do. Day's Imports ...	20,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Good demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Firm but less active.

Mid Americans	8-02—5
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. 11 unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7-84	7-84	7-85	7-86	7-88
Mid Uplands G.O.C.	Unchanged.				
	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
Liverpool	7-85	7-83	7-83	7-26	
	unchgd	+1	+1	+1	

NEW YORK, January 24,

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	53,000
Do. Last year ...	30,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	14,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	1,000

Futures at New York Mar. 14-82+13
Do do May 15-02+14
{Advanced on favourable cotton goods situation and on bull support and short covering.

Spot cotton at New York	...14-96+15

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...14 15-16 unchgd
Tone of spot cotton—	...Firm.
Futures—Month of Mar.	...15-06+10
Do. do May	...15-25+10
Demand Bills	...4 86+1-8
Silver Commercial Bars	...53 1-4+1-4

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. ... 35 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 72 1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 48
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 46 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Value,
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore ... 41 3-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 70
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and India double bags. ... 12 1-4
Months—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but little doing.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 1-3—1-3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 5 4 1-2—Sellers—Quieter.

ARRIVALS.

"Blakemoor," "Adamsturm," "Tuscany," "Koerber," "Hidalgo," "Tonhow" and "Moravia."

BOMBAY, January 25,

EXCHANGE.

Market is steady.
We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s „	... 1s. 4 11-32d.
„ „ Forward	..1s. 4 1-4d. Apl
„ 6 m/s Ready	... 1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m/s „	... 171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s „	... 139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	... 132 3-4
„ Shanghai	... 177 3-4
„ Japan	... 149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has ruled at and about 94-15 ready and 2nd February settlement buyers 95 1 to 2 for 2nd March.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London, both for ready and forward, was 1-16 up and New York advanced by 1-4.

Locally the Silver market opened at Rs. 72-4-0. London market advanced, hence our market remained firm in the opening, but afterwards sellers came forward, which caused our market to be easier and prices closed at the rate.

Demand for ready was good and about 60 to 70 cases changed hands.

Gold market remained quiet. Up-country and local demand was meagre and prices declined unchanged. Sovereigns remain steady.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narondas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	9
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0
English Gold	24	0	0
Native Bullion	23	15	0
Indian Specie Bank	23	14	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	14	0
117 Penny Ready	71	13	0
Local per tola	0	11	3
FUTURES,			
First Settlement	72	4	0
Second do	72	10	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed—Strong. London price was unchanged, demand seemed good and prices advanced by two annas.

Rapeseed—Quiet but steady. London price was 3d. down. There being retail sellers prices declined by an anna.

Wheat—Steady. London price was unchanged and locally advanced by half an anna.

Gigellyseed, Groundnuts, Cottonseed and Castorseed.—Steady. Enquirers nominal and prices closed same.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed—Quiet but steady. Prices fluctuated by half an anna.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 24th January, 1911:—

Wheat	27,794	cwts
Linseed	404	„
Rapeseed	1,388	„
Gingellyseed	21,057	„
Poppyseed	200	„
Groundnuts...	21,170	„
Castorseed	6,953	„
Rice	20,990	„
Myrabollams	4,895	„
Cottonseed	25,221	„
Mowraseed	29	„
Gram	3,354	„
Joowar	3,721	„
Maize ... ... —	1,892	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,570
India	64
Eastern Bank	71 1-2
Indian Specie	53 1-4

MILLS.

David	371 1-4
Manockji Petit ... ... —	2,680
Kohinoor	635
Colaba Land and Mill	1,095

PRESS.

Indian Cotton	130
New Mofussil	812 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	117
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	290
Treacher and Co. ... ... —	495
Thacker & Co Ld	255

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	485

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 up and unchanged, New York 15 up and New York futures were 13 and 15 up.

Our market at Colaba was steady and demand from the mills and exporters being moderate prices for ready closed steady.

Liverpool opener showed 3 to 4 points up.

Market for new crop was quiet and there being buyers and sellers prices declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

Business in good Broach was done at Rs. 361 in the morning, but sellers being more declined to Rs. 360 at the close.

500	W Wolf and Sons	...Bengal	...300-301
200	A Blaschek	do	... 310
100	Jamshed Mill	...Khandesh	... 321
200	P Visram and Co	...Bengal	... 309
400	Bussan M K	do	...328-333
200	Forbes T and Co	...Khandesh	... 343
400	H Goculdas and Co	...Ujain	...338-346
200	do	...Khandesh	...315-317
300	Morarji Mill	...Nandura	... 358
100	Elphinstone Mill	...Bengal	...300-305
300	do	...Khandesh	... 310

Bengal Hand Gin Fine	... 322
„ F Good	... 312
Bengal Machine Gin, Fine	... 332
„ F Good	... 379
Sind Punjab Fine	... 330
„ F Good	... 317
Khandesh Fine	... 353
„ F Good	... 341
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 370
„ F Good	... 360
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 368
„ F Good	... 356
Amraoti Fine	... 367
„ F Good	... 356
Yeotmal Fine	... 374
„ F Good	... 364
Nagpore Fine	... 379
„ F Good	... 369
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 381
„ F Good	... 371
Methia Fine	... 352
„ F Good	... 340
Broach Gin Fine	... 382
„ F Good	... 372
Broach Gin Good	... 362
Sawginned Good	... 372
Comptah Gin	... 374
Westerns H. G	... 355
Do M G	... 361

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 24th January, 1911:—

	Bales.	
Khandeish	7,195	„
Central India...	1,841	„
Barsi and Nagur	2,341	„
Berar	4,829	„
Central Provinces	1,823	„
Total Oomras...	18,029	„
Dholera	1,025	„
Broach...	66	„
Coompta and Dharwar ...	109	„
Westerns	104	„
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	1,179	„
Bengal Rajputana	1,453	„
Sind ... — ...	......	„
Persia	603	„
America	53	„
Egyptian	......	„
Other Sorts	......	„
Total...	27,621	„

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	21 28 35 42 56 63	Rs. 52 12
	70 77 84	Rs. 53 12
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21 28 35 42 49 56	„ 45 0
Tin Ingots		„ 49 12
Georgshutte		„ 20 8
Copper Sheetings		„ 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...		„ 47 4
Copper Ingots		„ 46 12

LIVERPOOL, January 25.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	12,000
Total Imports ...	69,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Jan.—Feb.	7·87+ 3
Feb.—Mar.	7·87+ 3
Mar.—Apl.	7·89+ 4
Apl.—May	7·89+ 3
May—June	7·89+ 3
June—July	7·88+ 3
July—Aug.	7·86+ 3
Aug.—Sept.	7·66+ 3
Sep.—Oct.	7·29+ 3

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin, Other Coin. Rs.
3 Bundles ...	......	7,177	2,866
4 Packages ...	......	2,100	880
24 do ...	500	1,37,925	87,220

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
4 Bundles ...	......	8,000	......
2 do ...	......	2,500	......
4 Packages ...	......	10,620	......
3 Bundles ...	......	6,000	......
24 Packages ...	......	5,690	......

Importers.		Vessels.	From
M O Chandabhoy	...	Rahman	Jeddah
M Mackenzie & Co	...	Kasara	Busreh
Do	...	do	C Mandvi
R. A. M. Meer	...	do	Busreh
Standard Oil Co. of N. Y....		Bulimba	Bahrein
Sundry Importers	...	Khosru	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd January, 1911.

By		Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	...	102	120,709
B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	100	114,140

THE SKATING RINK.

THE sports on Tuesday night may be classed as a great success, each item drawing from the lookers-on considerable laughter and applause. The competitors were most enthusiastic and exerted themselves to the utmost in their excitement. On Tuesday next, some still more humourous events are promised, and the second Fancy Dress Carnival is announced for February 7.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STEWART.—January 18, at Clive Street Calcutta, the wife of F. H. Stewart, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, Special Attraction.—Walter E. Deave's Royal Marionettes, and the Excelsior pictures. 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a. m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m.; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "A man that breaks his word bids others be false to him."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the English Mails of the 13th instant, which left Aden at 8 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour, on Saturday.

THE DERAILMENT AT THE BHORE GHAUT.—The line on the Bhore Ghaut has been cleared and trains are now running as usual.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Hakata Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Friday the 27th instant. Parcel Mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 2 p. m. the same day.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT.—The Secretaries of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj held an entertainment on Sunday evening, to which they invited the working members of the institution. Mr. S. B. Rane, one of the Secretaries, welcomed the guests and spoke of the usefulness of the Social Samaj to the Prabhu community during its existence for the last 22 years. He expressed the hope that its present strength of 500 members, including as it did more than 80 University Graduates, would be gradually extended.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY.—We are requested by the Agents of the Tata Hydro-Electric Co., to state that they will be much obliged if guests invited to the inauguration ceremony at Lonavla, on Wednesday, the 8th of February, will, in their replies clearly indicate whether they intend travelling by the special trains provided; also whether some of the Indian gentlemen will be able to join the rest at lunch, as arrangements for procuring railway tickets and for reserving seats in the trains and at lunch, have to be made some time before the day fixed for the ceremony.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March	Pioneer	Adams
Overture	Peace Festival	Reinecke
a Entracte	Sweet Briar	Squire
b Bolero	LeMuletier	Southworth
Grand Selection	Don Posquale	Donizetti
Valse	Luna	Lincke
Selection	The Grotesque	Vere Smith
Ga op	Champagne	Schirbel

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the Rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday at 6 p.m. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced with thanks:—From Gwalior—The Gwalior Commercial Journal Vol. I, Dec. 1910. From Berkeley—American Archæology and Ethnology Vol. No. 1 and 2. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Nov. 1910, Vol. XIV. No. 11. From Mexico—Anales del Museo Nacional de Arqueologia Historia Enologia Tomo II Nuss 8 and 5. From Philadelphia—Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Vol. LXII Part. II. Band XXIII No. 3-4. From Mien—Annalen des K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums. Band XXIV No.1-2. From Philadelphia University of Pennsylvania—The Museum Journal, Vol. I No. 2, Sept. 1910. From London—The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. XL, 1910. From St. Petersburg—Bulletin Be L'Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersecourg, Nos. 15 to 18, 1910, VI series. From St. Petersburg—Publications Du Musee D'Anthropologie at D' Ethnographie de C'Acsademie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg Nos. 1 to VIII. From Paris—Revue de L'ecole O'Anthropologie de Paris Annee XII Dec. 1910. From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo. Vol. XXVI, No. 295 Oct. 1910 and Vol. XXVI, No. 296 Nov. 1910. From Budapest—Das Artetant von Olonec und was dazu gehort. Mit 2 Tafeln. From Upsala—Studien Zur Indischen Orzahlenngalliteraturl. Pacoekabuddhagesc h i c h t e n. From Upsala—Subjudning till Pilosofie Doktorpromotion vid Upsala Universitet lisdagen Oen 31 May 1910. From Stockholm—Torhistoriska Flintgrafvor Och Kultorlager vid Evarney Och S. Sailerug I Sknane. No. hordageu den 7 May 1910 El. 10F. M. From New Haven—Journal of the American Oriental Society. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., L. L. B. then read the second part of his paper on "National or Social Psychology as a subject for Anthropological Research, illustrated by a comparison of English and Indian Aryan Traits." A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

THE MAHAR MURDER CASE.

IN connection with the murder of a Mahar reported yesterday, we learn that the Bombay Police have been successful in working out the case, having arrested in the early hours of the morning two Mahars, residents of Kurla and Dharavi. The ornaments, which were missing from the body, have been traced in Mahim and in Kurla. The investigation, which has been supervised by Mr. Vincent, was in the hands of the "G" Division Police, under Superintendent G. O'Keefe and Inspector Patterson, assisted by Inspector Faiz M. Jalgi and other officers of the C. I. Department.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Another Big Haul.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. G. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, and Detective Superintendent Sullivan charged Nusserwanji Pirozshah Cassinath, a Parsi, living at Thakordwar, Antonio Ventorine, a cook on board the s. s. "Africa" and Komauli Michaelis, a baker on board the same steamer, with importing and possessing cocaine, and the first with also selling the drug without a license.

The circumstances under which the accused were arrested are briefly as follows:—

The Excise Department got information that cocaine was being imported into Bombay by some of the crew of an Austrian Lloyd steamer. The Assistant Collector Mr. Smith deputed Inspector Kuverji Darashah to investigate. He, with the assistance of others, soon found out that the s. s. "Africa" had on board-ship a large quantity of cocaine. They soon got a bogus purchaser who put himself in communication with the Parsi accused who promised to secure Rs. 2,000 worth of cocaine. The accused Ventorine managed to pass 70 ounces of cocaine through the Dock-gates and Nusserwanji was arrested in the act of selling the drug at Girgaon. The baker's stores were subsequently searched when some more drug was found. The cook was also found selling 18ozs. of cocaine in the Docks.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced Ventorine to seven months' rigorous imprisonment, Michaelis to three months' and Nusserwanji Cassinath to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SAVARKAR'S TRIAL.

A Tsciturn Witness.

The hearing of the case, in which Vinayak Damodar Savarkar stands charged with abetment of the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Collector of Nasik, was resumed yesterday, at the Bombay High Court, by a Special Tribunal, consisting of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Evidence was led to the effect that Savarkar sent from London 20 Browning pistols and some cartridges for Thatte and Bhatt. The pistols and cartridges were handed over to Patankar, at the suggestion of Bhatt.

Evidence was also led to the effect that several meetings were held in the presence of Vinayak Savarkar, Madame Cama and Lala Lajpatrai. The meetings were held to preach independence by means of revolutionary methods. One of the witnesses said that Vinayak wanted to make India independent by an armed rebellion.

Another witness deposed that while in Paris, Savarkar lived at the house of Madame Cama and that several men used to assemble at the latter's house to discuss revolutionary methods.

Simon Faviell, Inspector of Police, C. I. D., produced a 'panchnama' of the search of Ganesh Savarkar's house. Witness also deposed to the arrest of Chanjeri Rao who had brought the Browning pistols from Paris.

Gopal Krishna Patankar, a Brahmin convicted in the conspiracy case, was then called as a witness. At the outset he said he was unwilling to take an oath.

The learned Advocate-General thereupon cited section 6 of the Oaths Act.

In answer to the Chief Justice, the witness said he was reluctant to take an oath or say anything.

Section 13 of the Evidence Act was then explained to the witness at the suggestion of the learned Advocate-General.

The witness declined to take the oath.

The Advocate-General then proceeded to examine the witness who said he would answer questions.

The Advocate-General asked that the witness should be compelled to answer the questions and suggested that, at first, he should be warned under section 132 of the Evidence Act.

The Chief Justice—That is not the ground of objection.

The witness was then ordered to answer the questions.

The witness said he neither wished to take the oath nor say anything.

He was again ordered to answer the questions, but he again declined. Once again he was ordered to answer the questions by the Chief Justice but he declined for the third time.

At this stage the Chief Justice ordered that the witness should be removed from the witness-box.

The Court then rose for the day.

DAVAR MOTOR CAR CASE.

Appeal for Revision.

YESTERDAY, on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor heard the application for a revision of the order of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted Mr. J.D. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, driving his motor-car in a reckless manner on the night of October last, and fined him Rs. 25. Mr. Lowndes, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Pherzoeshah, solicitors, appeared for Mr. Davar. Mr. R. V. Desai, for the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Lowndes said that his client was charged with reckless driving. The first point to consider in this case was what was a road under the Section. The Oval, which was the road in question, was thirty-five feet broad and had a footpath on the right-hand side. It was lighted with Kitson lamps, and the effect of the light was that a greater part of the left side of the road was in darkness from a distance, owing to the palm leaves shading the light. The admitted facts were that Mr. Davar, on the night in question, was driving his motor-car from Chowpatti towards the Bandstand. He saw a victoria in front of him some forty yards away. The case his client had made out in the Lower Courts was that the victoria was in the middle of the road and his client saw no difficulty in passing it on the left to avoid a collision. Just at that moment, the victoria turned and came hard up to the left with the result that there was a collision and the victoria turned turtle, but fortunately the occupants were not much hurt.

Mr. Justice Russell remarked that that there was another motor-car also.

Mr. Lowndes said that this motor-car belonged to Mr. Dalal, and was coming from the Bandstand side. In order to avoid that motor-car, the victoria turned to the left, but the driver of the victoria was unconscious at the time of the presence of the motor-car coming from behind. The victoria had its hood up at the time and Mr. Davar's case was that there were no lights on the victoria. The Magistrate had believed the two prosecution witnesses, the occupants of the victoria. The Magistrate had said he thought they could not be so wicked as to tell a lie.

Mr. Lowndes next read portions from the Magistrate's decision and commented on the evidence of the two prosecution witnesses, who, he said, were assistants in Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.

Mr. Justice Russell: There was a lady in the victoria?

Mr. Lowndes said that after the accident the lady hurriedly walked away towards Church Gate Station. He drew their Lordship's attention to the letter written by one of these complainants, demanding damages from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar for the alleged rash driving of the motor-car by his chauffeur. Counsel said the man demanding damages well knew that the motor-car was not driven by a chauffeur, but by Mr. J. D. Davar, who was an experienced driver. Counsel cited cases and argued that under certain circumstances a man could drive on the wrong side. He concluded by submitting that the conviction should be reversed.

Mr. R. V. Desai submitted that this was an application for a revision and the matter had been argued on the footing of an appeal. He might admit that the Magistrate could have written a more elaborate judgment and given more specific particulars. But in the Act, the Magistrate was not bound to do so. Two facts should be taken into consideration, namely, that there was another motor-car coming from the opposite direction and that there was a victoria in front of the car driven by Mr. Davar. Looking to the two facts, Mr. Davar should have been more cautious and slowed down and waited for the motor-car coming from the opposite direction to pass. According to evidence, the victoria had never approached the footpath at all. Mr. Desai then commented on the rule of the road and submitted that Mr. Davar had shown negligence.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering his judgment, said that they had to consider about six or seven different points in dealing with a case of this nature. Above all, they had in this particular case to pay regard to all, the circumstances of the case. It had been truly pointed out by Mr. Desai, that the Court was not sitting in appeal, but was sitting in revision and if they looked to the section they had to decide as to the legality or propriety of the learned Magistrate's decision. It appeared to his Lordship that the Magistrate had erred in law. The Magistrate had found that it was clear in his opinion from the evidence that at one time the victoria was in such a position that the accused thought he could safely pass on the left; and, as far as his Lordship has been able to follow, the Magistrate's decision as referred to by Mr. Lowndes, he (the Magistrate) seemed to have been of opinion that that was so. In other words, there was ample room for the accused to pass on the left-hand side of the victoria, which was his wrong side. If they were satisfied that Mr. Davar was of opinion that there was ample room for him to pass between the railings and the victoria, then the question would arise as to who had caused the danger of Mr. Davar taking that course. It appeared to his Lordship that it was clear that on his own finding that danger which the Magistrate had omitted to notice was occasioned by the driver of the hack victoria. In other words, in consequence of the action of the driver of the hack victoria, the driver of the motor-car was put in such a dangerous position that he had to decide as to which of the two courses he had to adopt. Even assuming that the driver of the motor-car had committed an error of judgment, there was no negligence or recklessness within the meaning of the Section; and as far as he (his Lordship) could gather no question had arisen that the driver of the motor-car was going at a speed dangerous to the public. He was of opinion that the conviction should be set aside and the fine, if paid, he refunded.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor concurred. His Lordship said that having read the Magistrate's decision it appeared to him that it could be upheld only on the footing that the passing of another vehicle on the left was in law conclusive evidence of recklessness or negligence and it appeared to him that the decision was written on the supposition that it was a good proposition. He was of opinion that the proposition was not good in law. The words of Section 2 of the Act left no doubt on the subject that they required the court to have regard not only to this question but to all the circumstances of the case, including the nature, condition, etc, of the road, and of the amount of traffic which actually was or might reasonably be expected to be on the road at the time. In this view of the case, the findings of the Magistrate did not, his Lordship thought, in law suffice to sustain the conviction. For he was unable to extract from the decision any other finding against the petitioner than that he passed the victoria on the left-hand side. On the other hand, the mere passing of another vehicle on the left was no doubt primarily evidence of negligence, but the inference of the risk from such circumstances might be rebutted by other circumstances of the case. The rule of the road was not invariably inflexible or rigid, and deviations from it upon occasions were not only justifiable but it was their absolute duty to go on the wrong side of the road to avoid a collision. The learned Magistrate had said that he was of opinion that at one time the hack victoria was in such a position that the accused thought he could safely pass on the left, and the Magistrate had not suggested that the petitioner, who admittedly was a driver of unusual skill and experience, had erred in so thinking. His Lordship was of opinion that the conviction rested upon the mere fact that the petitioner had passed the victoria on the left, without reference to the consideration of all those other circumstances which were adduced by the petitioner as justifying the deviation from the rule of the road, and which circumstance so far as his Lordship could gather was not in fact disbelieved by the Magistrate. For these reasons his Lordship concurred that the conviction should be set aside.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Proposed New Workshops.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted proposals for the construction of the new Municipal Workshops at Foras Road.

The Commissioner, in his covering letter, stated that the construction of the new Municipal Workshops at Foras Road was estimated to cost about Rs. 4,50,000 and it was proposed to spread this expenditure over a period of three years by splitting up the work into three sections, one section being taken up each year. He forwarded a copy of letter of 8th August, 1910 from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, in which the works proposed to be first taken in hand were enumerated. These works were estimated to cost Rs. 1,38,248 as would be seen from the detailed estimates. He also forwarded a set of 27 plans, the first of them showing the general arrangement of the new Shops and the other 26 showing the different works to which the above estimates related and had to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to these works being carried out. As it was necessary that the works should be undertaken at once and as their cost was not included in the next year's Loan Works Budget, he requested the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to the estimated amount being met temporarily from surplus revenue balances pending inclusion of the total cost of the Workshops in a future loan.

The Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, in his letter on the subject to the Executive Engineer, stated:—"I have the honour to forward herewith quantities, estimates and 27 plans for wood-working shop, engine and boiler houses, cart repair shed, pattern loft, finished material store boiler washout shed, water tank and condensing tank for the new Municipal Workshops at Foras Road amounting to Rs. 1,38,248 for favour of approval and transmission to the Commissioner. The general arrangement of the proposed new shops is shown in the arrangement plan which is the first of the series. The boundary of the ground to be occupied is shown by a red line and the buildings included in the estimate are shaded red on the same plan. Many of the plans for the other buildings are in an advanced state and will be proceeded with as quickly as possible, but it is desired to make a commencement with the work included in the present plans and estimates as the removal of the shop must in any case be a gardual process. It would dislocate our work too much to make any attempt at the simultaneous removal and restarting of all the machinery of the various departments.

In the general design every endeavour has been made to produce shops which will be up-to-date and suitable for the expeditious and economical despatch of our particular class of work, and the utmost economy has been studied in every detail. As regards capacity, it has naturally been considered advisable in consequence of the ever-increasing amount of work to be carried out, to design the various shops slightly larger than would suffice for present requirements, but at the present rate of progress it does not appear likely that they will be found any too large in 10 or 12 years' time. When this stage has been reached it will be possible to make considerable extensions within the area of ground available and the general lay-out has been closely studied in view of possible extensions being necessary at some future date. As the proposed works are of a special nature, it is recommended that they should be given in three separate contracts according to the grouping of the summary, viz:—(1) Masonry contract Rs. 55,893, (2) Steelwork contract Rs. 43,579, (3) machinery contract, Rs. 22,032; Add—Work to be executed Departmentally in the removal and resetting of tools, purchase of new tools, etc, Rs. 16,743; total Rs. 1,38,247. The cost of works can be met from the provision of Rs. 1,50,000 in Statement No. 14 of the Loan Works Budget for the current year."

It was resolved to sanction the Commissioner's proposal subject to the approval of the Corporation.

THE MATUNGA ROAD GRIEVANCE.

With regard to the closing of the passage near the Matunga Railway Station, Mr. Lukhamsey Napoo and several other property-holders and residents of Mahim, Matunga, Vadala and Sion addressed a letter to the President of the Corporation, in which they protested against the half-hearted opposition from the Municipal Authorities to the proposed acquisition of the public passage between the Matunga Stations of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways. And stated that it had been established before the Collector that the passage was a street within the meaning of Section 3 of the Municipal Act, that therefore it was incumbent on the Municipal Commissioner, under the Municipal Act, to see that no encroachment was made on it, whereas the proposed acquisition meant total encroachment and total extinction of the rights of the public and that therefore it called forth rigorous and decisive action on the part of the Corporation. It was they submitted an inadequacy of the accommodation works proposed by the Commissioner in substitution of the passage, viz., a foot-bridge near the site of the present road and diversion of the wheeled traffic over half a mile away on the north of the stations near the loop embankments of the Mahim Chord line of the Harbour Branch Railway. They further suggested, that Government might be requested to order the construction of at least a foot-bridge on the site of the present road and the diversion of the vehicular traffic by an adequate road on the nearest possible area of the first waggon shed now completed on the north or south of the station. They concluded that there was sufficient open space left for a road between the two sheds of the waggon yard at the Matunga Station.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation.

The committee then adjourned,

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HIGH COURT.—JAN. 26.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)
After the Appellate Side is over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Cause.

1195-10 Shroff D and D The Jam Shri Ranjit Singhji Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd vs Bihagilal Shivbux part heard

Long Causes

574-10 Mehta and D Tyab Rahimtulla and others vs Adam Rahimtulla and another Mehta, and D N B Vakil

856-10 Payne and Co The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ltd vs Navivahoo widow and others Jamshedji K and D Ardeshir H and D part heard

727-10 Madhowji K and C Chaggbai widow vs Haji Hoosein Haji Essa and another Thakurdas and Co Part heard

668-10 Motichand and D Manytooram Hurnarayen Shinganla vs Gimohardas Mirzamal Judah and S Part heard

205-10 J R Patell and Co R D Sethna vs Nazerali Shamsoodia and another Dadachanji and P

707-10 Smetham B and Co Gerold Parkard vs C B Robinson and others Little and Co

640-10 Sabnis and G Nanubhai widow Daji Govind Darang Smetham B and Co

830-08 Thakurdas A Gandi Gorakhram Doongersidas and another Khetsidas Lachminarayen Malvi H M and R

295-08 Mulla and M Tullockchand Mumraj vs Chabildas Balleybhai Wadia G and Co Pestonji R K and Co Thakurdas and Co

476-09 Captain and V Padshaw Begum vs Raja Bahadur Narsigirji and others Thakurdas and Co Matubai J and M Crawford B and Co

595-09 Mulla and M Wasudeo Ramchandra Jayakar vs Khatri Arab Mahomed Sohole Manchersha and N

290-09 J R Patell and Co Mahomedali Kamrudin and others vs Jamanlal Kisorilal and another Malvi H M and R in person

746-07 Madhowji K and C the Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Ranchordas Wandrawandas and others Jamsetji R and D Edgelow G W and Co Jehangir G and B.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
For Consent Decree.

862-09 Mehta and D Kaikushroo Rustomji Sethna vs Ismail Josub and others Jehangir G and B Jamshedji R and D

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

668-09 Thakerdas and Co Rajah Bahadur Nursingbirji Giangarji vs Syed Sardar Alikhan and another, Crawford B and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

318-00 Khanderao L and M Madhowprasad Ramgopal and others vs Ajoodiaprasad Narandas and another Captain and V.

303-10 Jamshedji R and D Moosa Haji Ebrahim vs Nanalal Kuberdas and others Jehangir G and B Motichand and D.

353-09 J R Patell and Co Abdul Kayum Abdool Hoosein Mamajiwalla vs Abdul Hoosein Abdul Tyeb Mamajiwala Mulla and M.

560-10 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Halibbhoy vs The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ld in Liquidation Payne and Co

694-01 Manshuklal J and H Gangabai widow and others vs Bai Santokebai widow and others Thakurdas and Co

989-10 Madhawji K and Co Meghji Umersi vs Vassonji Moti and others, G H Dalal.

462-09 Matubhai J and M Jayantilal Ramdas and Parwatibai widow and others Malvi H M and R Mirza M and M

506-10 Thakurdas and Co Hassan Bana vs Kamaria Virji Esmail and others—Mulji and K.

213-10 Payne and Co Shavakshaw Ruttonji Bomanji vs Hugh Hogarth and Sons a firm—Craigie B and C.

712-10 Raghavayya B and N Jamalbhai Mahomed vs Sakerbhai Chotoobhai Bicknell M and R.

840-10 Captain and V Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal vs Madovji Kursonji and others Dadachanji P.

810-10 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Dewji Damodar Thakurdas and Co.

1089-10 Tyabji D and Co Oursondas Govindji vs Purbhudas Reshowji and others G H Dalal.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Cause.

1193-10 Shamrao M and H Bai Bhikaiji M R Mody vs Bai Dinbai widow M B Chothia part heard

Long Cause.

898-10 Mehta and D Dhulla Kuppa and another vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail Khunderao L and M

622-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Sadashev Narayen Asware Mirza M and M for trial of an issue and for hearing

461-10 Jamshedj R and D Ramlal Himalal vs Gopal Nagardas Captain and V

721-09 Thakurdas and Co Massooma Syed Shahin Ally Syed Auvar Ali all and others Captain and V

632-10 Khunderao L and M Bhagwan Hakwa and others vs Dharmaji Ramaya and others Shroff D and D and Judah and S

947-08 Madhowji K and Co Fulchand Serowji and others vs Sagarmal Serowji and others Malvi H M and R For Postponement

477-10 Pestonji R K and Co Liladhar Motichand and Co vs Jadhowji Morarji and another Jehangir M and S Captain and V

549-10 Mirza M and M Kalidas Narayendas and Brothers vs A W Campbell and others Wadia G and Co Little and Co (settled)

547-10 Payne and Co Lalji Naranji and another vs Jamnadas Vijbhukandas Hiralal and Co

578-10 Payne and Co Jettabhai Dewji and Co vs Jadawji Morarji Jehangir M and S

1153-09 Shamrao M and H Maneckji Dosabai Dava vs Piraji Narayen Vunjari and others Jehangir M and S

488-19146-04 Madhowji K and Co Ramkissondas Balkissondas vs Panti Fatechand.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)
Summary Suit for Hearing in Chambers.

1019-10 Daphtary F and D Motilal Kanji vs Jaganath Vishwanath

For Dismissal.

147-10 Chitnis M and K Krishnath Ramnath and another vs Yeshwanth Ramnath and other Bhaishankar K and G

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

449-09 Captain and V Luckmichand Ramchand and others vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co

Short Cause.

1046-10 Nanu H and Co Hamibai widow vs Yeshwantrao Pitale Sabnis and Co

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

755-05 Ardeshir H D and Co Maneckbai widow and another vs Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banaji and others Payne and Co

Chamber Matters for Disposal in Court.

951-09 J R Patel and Co Ibrahim M Hassan vs L Hassambhai Matubhai J and M and J R Patel and Co.

48-93 Bhaishanker K and G Ebji Umersey and others vs Ramkisson Rajroop and others Wadia G and Co

48-93 Wadia G and Co Ebji Umersey and others vs Ramkisson Rajroop and others Bhaishankar K and G

Long Causes.

750-10 Daphtary F and D George Cargall Gillespie vs Jane Gillespie and another

689-10 Jamsetjee R and D Mulji Haridas vs Heptoola Essufally and others Unwalla and P

101-10 Little and Co Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and another vs Venilal Vizbhukhandas and others Hiralal and Co

213-93 Madhowji K and C Jivraj Cooverji v Ramdas Keshavji Payne and Co

710-09 Matubhai J and M Benibai vs Bai Gulab widow and others Madhowji K and C

323-09 S B Metha Thacker Bhimji Kora vs Ratansey Sunderdas and others Mansukhlal J and H

548-10 Crawford B and Co Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patil Vithaldas Sunderdas and others Khunderao L and M

1141-10 Matubai J and M Fakir Mahomed Pirbhoy Nathoo Shiribai Shamrao M and H Thakurdas and Co Little and Co

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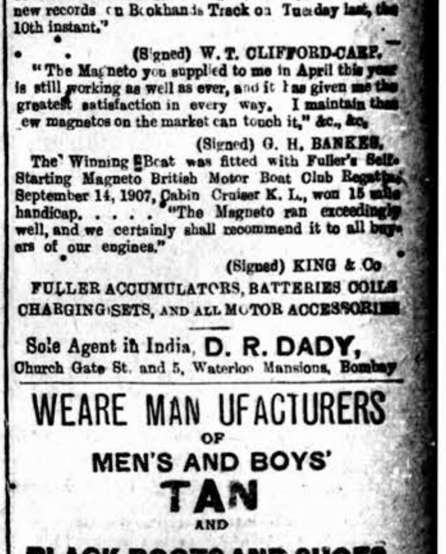

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(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

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M S Elphinstone .....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Jan. 25.

nia ....2346 Mathews ....T Jeewandas
ada ....3279 Hamlyn......................M M & Co
.... 1607 Butler ....M M & Co
onia........3529 Heyward ....P & O S N Co
........2733 Willis ....T Morrison & Co
oline.........2840 Gilchrist...W & A Graham & Co
........3914 Welch .....W & A Graham & Co
var ....2874 Edmonds...W & A Graham & Co
ine..........2502 Newton ...W & A Graham & Co
.............2970 Craggs ....T Morrison & Co
opia..........1305 Johnson ....M M & Co
burg...........2434 Senlietes ....Volkart Bros
........4066 Peabody ......Killick Nixon & Co
nturm...... 3154 Oldmann...W & A Graham & Co
...........505 Elton ....M M & Co
tra............2985 Tallent ....M M & Co
foni ....2522 Pigot.......................B & S N & Co
..........2-47 Benson ....T Morrison & Co
..............3507 Andrews..........P & O S N Co
llo.......3327 Webster...repairing...J Finlay & Co
ada ....3521 Brooks ....M M & Co
riak ....1084 Roos ...Indo Burmah Petroleum & Co
many ....1872 Coates ....B & P S N Co
ala ....2164 Rolins ....M M & Co
llore ....3168 Plough ...W & A Graham & Co
rdia ....2552 King ....M M & Co
oonga.........1609 Bamber ....M M & Co
mbesi ....2415 Willis.............T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Due.	Agents
Upada	3382	Willsher	Stream	26 1	M M & Co
Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi	26-1	J Finlay & Co
A E Hurst	2999	Moody	Dunkirk	4-2	J Finlay & Co
Itinda	3398	Goss	Stream	28 1	M M & Co
Nadeti	1168	Gore	Mauritius	26 1	B & P S N Co
Norfolk	3175	Erland	Antwerp	31-1	W & A Graham & Co
Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	Kobe	27 1	N Y Kaisha
Assaye	4350	Jones	Shanghai	1 2	P & O S N & Co
Trowbridge	2389	Mars	Dunkirk	2 2	W & A Graham & Co
Marienfels	3509	Pothhost	Hamburg via K'chi	27 1	W & A G & Co
Moshtari	1100	Watson	Zanzibar	27-1	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
24	Iran	Peabody	Calcutta, Jan. 13
	Inkenturm	Oldmann	New York, Dec17
25	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi, Jan. 23

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool, &c
	Ehrenfels	Stocken	Rangoon
	Flensburg	Schluter	Marseilles, &c
	Orwell	Horse	Portsaid for order

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bassano, Boxhall for Hull via Karachi.
„ Pandua, Etton, for Busreh.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Epsom for Kobe etc.
„ Dumbea for Noumea etc.
„ Vellore for Marseilles.
„ Itinda for Calcutta etc.
„ Imkenturm for Mangalore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessels.	From
22	Colaba	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Australien from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday the 24th January at 4 p.m.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co.'s steamer Capri from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 23rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 25.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—1 bale carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency.
Tuscarora s—8,362 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowjee and Co; 40 cwts kajoo kernels R Damji.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—3 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 2 bales woollen carpets G P Stavrides and Co; 250 cwts dry fruit, D Passoo and Co; 17 cwts casein, The Emperial Dairy and Co; 55 bales goat skins, 30 bales sheep skins, 3 bales red skins, 18 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co.
Etonian s—100 cwts gum, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 11 cases cardamoms, James Mackintosh and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hurst s—400 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co; 275 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.
Wallace s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Trowbridge s—7,999 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwts gingellyseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 600 bales manganese ore, M Valabhdas.

FOR HULL.

Lord Cromer s—2,001 cwts cottonseed Sanday and Co., 18,938 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee 1,025 cwts myrabollams, 136 cwts cottonseeds K Kessawji.
Norfolk s—2,500 cwts cottonseed, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Airlie s—200 bales cotton, Madon Bhimjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton waste 50 bales cotton rags, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Orwell s—1,001 cwts maize Sanday and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Merton Hall s—110 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 105 cwts gum, E Jafferbhoy, 16 cwts bonepieces, Croft Mody and Co; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
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The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 26th January, 1911.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE first session of the Imperial Legislative Council, over which Lord Hardinge presided, was a remarkably busy one, and from the reports of its deliberations it appears that His Excellency means to allow as much liberty to hon. members as ever his predecessor, or Lord Morley, contemplated. It is within his powers, conferred on the Viceroy under the new Councils Act, to disallow any resolution which may be submitted. But His Excellency did not exercise his right of veto with regard to one motion, which every member but its mover regarded as undesirable. This had reference to the special electorates granted to Mahomedans and was introduced by Pundit Malaviya. At once Malik Umar Hyat Khan objected that what the Pundit sought was dangerous and impracticable; another hon. member reiterated the fact that to make the Hindus and Mahomedans one was impossible and condemned the resolution as calculated to rouse racial feeling. A third condemned it as wanting in good judgment. So it was; for it gave Mr. Gokhale an opportunity for expressing his opinion that Mahomedans were over-represented in the Provincial Councils and that Lord Morley had misread the importance of the Mahomedan section of the community. Mr. Haque, on the other hand, prognosticated the dawn of the day when Hindus and Mahomedans would join hands; but we fear that notwithstanding the harmonious conference of the two some weeks ago, they are no nearer co-operation. We do not mean to animadvert upon the subject, beyond observing that if there were no differences of caste and creed in India this country might hope for a future similar to the present of Japan; but so long as these differences exist, very little progress in the direction of autonomy is possible. No hon. member ventured to dilate upon this subject, but there was much wisdom in the remark, which fell from Mr. Gokhale, that it does not so much matter how many Hindus and Mahomedans sit in the Council as the manner in which they do their work. The Nawab Sayyid Mahomed, and the Maharaja of Burdwan severally condemned the resolution, to which Mr. Jenkins added a word before Mr. Malaviya withdrew it, remarking that the mover could hardly expect Government to accept it. Government had given full pledges to Mahomedans for separate representation and Government could not possibly recede from the undertaking until the Mahomedans themselves say they no longer require the privilege. Such is the case, and being so, we think a wise discretion would have been exercised if leave to introduce the motion had been refused; for as it was, it stirred up a considerable amount of feeling which could well have been avoided.

Another question of importance which came under discussion was the advisability of granting a council for the United Provinces. Of course, the United Provinces form a prominent quarter of the Empire, and Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor, is an exceptionally capable administrator. It is conceivable that all his successors may not be men of equal capacity and that the necessity for a council to assist in the executive work of the province may ultimately arise. That some residents in those provinces believe that necessity already exists was shown by Mr. Sinha, who reminded the Council that the question was first raised very many years ago. Mr. Sinha was not without supporters, but Mr. Jenkins was called in again to deal the death-blow to this as to the other resolution already referred to. Mr. Jenkins, who has served under and on the Bombay Council, as well as under and on the Viceroy's Council, declared himself no believer in the absolute superiority of the system. He believed that if the work for the Lieutenant-Governor was too heavy for one man, he should have a Council, "for if he delegated work to subordinates he had no responsibility and government became a sham. So far the time had not come in the United Provinces. Sir John Hewett was a Lieutenant-Governor of superior ability with great power of dealing efficiently with Provinces. Perhaps within his discretion, he had said he did not want a Council. It was essential that if a Council existed it should work in entire agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor and so long as Sir John Hewett did not say he wanted a Council, the Government of India would take no action in the matter." That is the end of the subject for the present. Progressists in the United Provinces doubtless wish their country to be as far advanced as those of their neighbours and imagine that only the establishment of a Council will make it so, losing sight altogether of the extra expense which would be involved without any increase of efficiency. But Sir John Hewett will not remain as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces for all time, and until his successor has taken over the reins and proved himself unequal to the task imposed upon him the question may be allowed to rest.

No discussion took place on the Army Bill, on which Sir Robert Scallon presented the report of the Select Committee. The measure seems, if anything, to err on the side of leniency and mercy, and will not, we imagine, elicit any considerable amount of criticism. A wise provision for the safe custody of arms has been introduced, which will enforce after careful enquiry, collective responsibility for losses. Experience has shown that such responsibility is the best safeguard for the arms of a company, especially in class company regiments, and we imagine the bulk of regimental officers will endorse the provision with their approval. Then the regulations as to corporal punishment are to be amended so as to restrict it to crimes committed on active service and to such crimes committed in peace time as under the ordinary law are punishable by whipping. General Scallon apologetically explained that it is absolutely necessary to retain the punishment on active service when there are no adequate means of carrying out sentences of imprisonment, and perhaps it is, but it is a form of punishment which prudence will avoid as carefully as possible, for, on active service, one who deems himself to have been undeservedly punished has more ready means of revenge than he should be put in the way of seeking. But the Indian law in this matter is put on parallel lines to those of the English law and it is unlikely the Council will be induced to make any further change. A much needed change is to be made with regard to non-combatant officers and courts-martial. The special object of the amendment is to enable medical officers in command of hospitals and similar units to dispose of crimes committed by the enrolled establishments of such hospitals and units. Hitherto friction and delay has been caused by the necessity of detailing a combatant officer to hold trials in cases where the hospital commandant might readily and more appropriately have undertaken the duty; and by the amended law the disabilities of the medical commandant will be removed. Further power is to be given to the authorities to revise the proceedings of courts-martial and to deal with sentences inflicted by them for offences committed under the ordinary criminal law when committed by persons subject to military law. Altogether the Army Bill is a commendable measure, for with due regard to the preservation of discipline it provides more elasticity in sentences and for a wider exercise of clemency.

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THE DISCOVERER OF RADIUM.

MADAME CURIE has failed to obtain the blue riband of science in France, for the French Academy of Science has, by a narrow majority, prevented her entrance and elected the rival candidate as its member. We are told that the question of electing a woman as an academician influenced the voting and no doubt Mme. Curie's chief fault in the eyes of the scientific academicians seems to be her sex; but her nationality also may have something to say to her defeat. For she is not a Frenchwoman by birth as she was born at Warsaw of Polish parents. Her father Sklodswiski settled in France, and she was educated at the old Sorbonne in Paris, where Pierre Curie was her professor of physics. She afterwards married her instructor and carried on with him those famous physical researches which led to the brilliant discovery of two new elements, polonium and radium, in 1898. The former element received its name of polonium from Mme. Curie's native land of Poland. Professor Curie died in April 1906 at the early age of forty-six; but his widow still continues alone the scientific work which they had pursued together for many years. Her radium researches are not yet over and only in August last she announced to the Academy of Science that she had succeeded in collaboration with another chemist, M. Debierne, in obtaining pure radium. Hitherto only radium salts had been discovered; but now by a new electrolytic process radium has been completely isolated and obtained in a pure form. She has recently provided an establishment for pursuing these radiographic researches further, and called it after her late husband the Curie Institute. She is an eminent scientist, known by her work throughout the world, and the Academy of Science would have done well to have elected her, as her membership would have added much to its already great fame. We hope that on the next opportunity the small majority against her will disappear, and she will be enrolled amongst the scientific academicians of France. M. Branby, the male candidate, who has the doubtful honour of defeating Mme. Curie, is twenty years older than she, having been born in October 1846, and is also a distinguished scientist having invented the radio-conductor called after him, which is proved very useful in wireless telegraphy. In 1903 he won the Peiris prize offered by the French Institute with Mme. Curie's late husband, whose colleague he was at the Sorbonne. The Academy of Sciences, or properly the Academy of the Sciences, is one of the five academies which at present constitute the French Institute. The French Academy, composed of forty members, commonly called the Forty Immortals, is the first of these five, and is chiefly concerned with the language and literature of France, on both of which it exercises immense influence and authority. The second is the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres; the third, that of the Sciences; the fourth, of the Fine Arts; and the fifth, that of Ethics and Politics. Of these, the last was created only eighty years ago, but the others were all founded in the seventeenth century, in the reign of Louis XVI. The celebrated French statesman, Colbert, founded the Academy of Science in 1666.

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THE ARRESTED JOURNALIST.

IT is re-assuring to find that the Government is keeping a watchful eye for possible seditious statements in European journals and that the community of white sedition-mongers of which Anglo-Indians have so frequently complained is not to continue. We cannot, of course, comment in any way on the case, which Reuter's recent cable reported. Edward Mylius' case is still *sub judice*, and we can presume neither his guilt nor his innocence. But the fact that the alleged seditious articles in the *Liberator* came to the notice of Government and that Mylius has been arrested, shows that the Government are in earnest in endeavouring to prevent the fomenting of seditious sentiments through the non-native Press. That this prosecution is intended to investigate with great thoroughness the charges which have been made against the prisoner is shown by the despatch of a detective to this country to carry on investigation here, while that the offence, if proved, is regarded as a very serious one, is shown by the present detention of Mylius failing his provision of heavy bail. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that Great Britain is receiving assistance in its efforts from other Powers, particularly France. A Cairo message, which reaches us in the last mail papers, says that M. Etienne Richet, a Paris journalist who replaced the expelled French editor of the *Depeche Egyptienne*, M. Derroja, and who has since made himself conspicuous by his attacks on Britain, has left Egypt suddenly. It is stated that the French authorities intimated to him that he must immediately "pursue a mission, with which he was entrusted by the French Foreign Office before coming to Egypt." Whether the intervention of the French authorities was in this form or not, it is certain that they took action to prevent him from continuing in an attitude offensive to the British and Egyptian authorities. We trust that similar thoroughness will be shown in the future. The action of the French authorities in this instance is in contrast with the outcry, which arose in a section of the French Press, and from a section of the French public over the Savarkar escape.

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BRITISH HORSE-BREEDING.

SOME months ago, consequent on successes achieved by foreign exhibitors at a horse show in Dublin, a considerable outcry was made against the apathy with which the question of horse-breeding was regarded in Great Britain. Figures based on the exhibits at that particular show, and others held in other parts of the country shortly before, were quoted as proving that even when British exhibitors came forward with blood exhibits, representatives of continental Governments were deputed to purchase at any price they were called upon to pay. It was pointed out that no official attempt was made to retain blood stock under British ownership, with the result that the horse problem was becoming more and more acute. Whether the authorities have been moved by this particular lesson, or not, it is difficult to say, but it was recently announced that the Board of Agriculture has made a grant of £40,000, from the Development Fund, for the encouragement of light horse-breeding in Great Britain, during the ensuing year. A provisional scheme has been formulated and it is proposed to appoint at once an advisory council of experts in horse-breeding, to assist the Board in all matters connected with the industry, but primarily in drawing up the details of the scheme. The War Office will co-operate to a certain extent in the scheme. Mr. Haldane has stated that his Department will be prepared to purchase annually at three years old a certain number of the remount horses obtained under the scheme, and the Army Council will be represented at the meetings of the Advisory Council.

Two mill-fires have occurred this week, the first at Aurungabad, in which property, valued at two lakhs of rupees, was destroyed, and the second at the Elphinstone Mill, Bombay, on Tuesday, when Rs. 5,000 damage was done.

THE Development Commissioners have decided to investigate with scientific aid the possibilities of the cultivation of tobacco and flax in England, and they have resolved to appoint a Committee to inquire into the subject of forestry in Scotland.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, M.P., will retire from the active list of the Navy on account of age early in February.

THE Admiralty have ordered the battleship "Camperdown" (10,600 tons), and the cruisers "Tribune" (3,400 tons) "Retribution" (3,600 tons) and "Pique" (3,600 tons) to be placed on the sale list. None of the four ships has flown the Union Jack for some years. It may be recalled that the "Camperdown" and the flagship "Victoria" were in collision seventeen years ago last June, off Tripoli, when the "Victoria" sank with loss of of Admiral Tryon and 370 officers and men.

AN Anglo-French syndicate has secured the explosives monopoly of Servia, which hitherto has been supplied in this line by Austria. The syndicate, which obtained the contract against Krupp's among other firms, has been given seventy acres of ground to choose from various sites in Servia to establish its factory. The political significance of this move on the part of Servia to become independent of Austria is apparent.

MR. GRAHAME WHITE, who has decided to embark upon the construction of aeroplanes, M. Louis Bleriot, and other well-known builders of aircraft are now busy with designs for a two-speed aeroplane. The improvement sought is to evolve an aeroplane which will be able to rise and descend at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, and attain a rate of eighty or one hundred miles an hour when in full flight. The varying speeds will probably be effected by increasing or diminishing the plane surfaces of the machine.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The World's Trade in 1910.

BERLIN, JAN. 6.

THE general impression left behind by the commercial development of the past year is not so homogeneous as that of the two previous years. Of 1908, we had to say that it was marked by a considerable shrinkage of the industrial and commercial activity. For 1909 the lively speculation at all stock exchanges was the characteristic feature. There is no such paramount trait discernible for 1910. Perhaps one of its most satisfactory signs was the considerable extension of the foreign trade of every country. In following up this phenomenon through the statistical trade and customs returns we get a clear indicator of the progress made by the Industry. Commerce and international traffic during the last twelve months.

We may lay down the rule that for the industrial countries of Europe, the increase is principally due to the export side, while in all overseas countries, with the exception of Australia, the importation of manufactured goods grew even more than their largely extended exportation. Perhaps most remarkable is the commercial development of the United States, as the country most affected by the financial crisis of October 1907. The total trade of that great Republic rose from 2029,27 million Dollars in the first nine months of 1908 to 2229,61 millions in the same period of 1909, and to 2395,40 in 1910. But the export figures, of 1908, are larger than those of the past year. The growth is therefore entirely due to the enormous importation, amounting to about 400 million Dollars more in 1910, than in the year of lowest depression (1908). Still America has a larger export than import side; but the surplus dwindled down from 450 million Dollars in the first nine months of 1908 to 92 1·2 millions in 1909 and to 49 millions in 1910. The very opposite we find in Germany. There it was the exportation that grew by 823 million Marks in the first nine months of 1910 as compared with the same period of the previous year, while the imports rose only by 51 millions. Nevertheless Germany is one of those countries whose importations are higher than their exportations. But the balance in favour of the imports fell from 1800 to 1000 million Marks, while at the same time the balance of trade was not altered in England and France, the absolute figures for the increase of both, imports and exports, being about equal.

As regards the harvest of 1910, the European countries had a better year than those abroad. That is chiefly reflected in the Trade Returns of Russia, showing an exportation of cereals to the amount of 800 million Roubles against 425 on the average from 1906 to 1908. At the same time this country imported over its "European" frontiers 230 million Roubles worth more in the first ten months of 1910 than 1909. Whether the Canadian crops of 1910, will reach the record figure of the previous year (20,840,000 quarters) is still doubtful. But its exportation of mineral ore is considerably higher than ever. Australia was greatly favoured by the necessity of many European countries to import meat at enhanced prices. The Argentine Republic had not as good a harvest as in 1909; nevertheless the imports rose by about 41 million Pesos (nearly ten per cents.) in the first ten months. Brazil had the advantage that her chief products of exportation (cautchouc, coffee and sugar) were higer in price than in 1909, so that the value of her exports rose from 677 to 760 million Marks. But at the same time her imports rose even more proportionally; during the first eight months they reached already 560 million Marks, considerably more than the total for 1909 (479 millions). It is to be hoped that the Mutiny in the Navy at the end of the year remains only an episode and that political imbroglios do not impede the commercial ascendancy of that vast country. We have the same wish for Mexico that lately suffered from rebellious outrages. This country is still the chief producer for silver and could take advantage of the higher quotations for the white mineral since April. For China, the breaking down of many native banks in October, 1910, was a drawback; but the steady progress of the railway enterprizes secures the development of the resources of the Interior. Japan had during the first nine months an increase of its import trade by 78 and of its exports of 77 million Marks. Like the countries of Western Europe it has, as a rule, higher imports than exports. It is likely that its needs of imported goods will grow for the next few years in proportion to its efforts for exploiting the resources of its new colony of Korea.

It may be taken as a good sign that in Turkey and Morocco, the development of many natural sources of wealth is taken in hand earnestly. For the chances of prosperity for the whole world are all the safer, if a more lively activity is started simultaneously in all parts of the world.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

The Germans are accustomed to be called a nation of beer-drinkers by their French neighbour, just as they have got the nickname of sausage-eaters from the Russians. But the time seems to be near at hand when "Lagerbeer" will not any more count among the chief products of the Fatherland. According to the latest issue of the "Statistical Abstracts of the German Empire" the production of beer amounted in 1905 to more than 42 million hectolitres. It went down to 40 millions in 1908 and to 38 millions in 1909. This diminution is a clear indicator that the consumption of beer is falling off in similar proportion as the exportation of German beer shows no reduction. As the population of the Fatherland is growing from year to year by about 900,000 souls, the decrease is all the more remarkable.

It amounts to this: Ten years ago, Germany consumed annually about 97 litres per head of its population. That figure went down to 89 seven year later, to 84 in 1908 and to 79 in 1909. Altogether a reduction of 20 per cents. within ten years. Even the admirable stronghold of beer the kingdom of Bavaria follows the general tendency. A few years ago, a Prussian Minister of State sang the praise of that Southern German race that fared so well with a consumption of 248 litres of beer per head. But this average came down to 239 in 1907, to 235 in 1908 and to 230 in 1909. That is a decrease by seven percents.

If we enquire for the causes of this applaudable change we cannot doubt that the spread of the temperance movement stands in the foreground. It is not so much a matter of organisation and outward show as in other countries, that has won the day. For the light and wholesome German beer did not justify such a violent campagne as the stronger drinks of England and America. But the conviction grew with doctors and young sportsmen that alcoholic stimulants of any kind have an evil effect on our nervous system. The students did not think it a shame anymore to drink less than the other fellows. Children were not accustomed anymore to the bitter stuff because it was considered nourishing. That the growing conviction of the danger of alcoholism is at the bottom of this movement we gather also from the fact that especially the beverages with sedimentary fermentation lose their popularity, because they are considered stronger and more dangerous. The German brew with surface-fermentation produces a drink that contains only three per cents. of alcohol, while even a light claret or a still hock varies from eleven to fourteen percents.

On the whole there can be no doubt that the reduction of the use of beer is continuous and that the association of the conceptions of Germany and of Lagerbeer will soon be a matter of the past.

OVERPRODUCTION OF POTASSIUM.

By the Law of May 28th, 1910, the production of potassium in Germany has got a new stimulus. In the course of the year about 50 or 60 new enterprizes for getting this useful mineral out of the ground have been started, in order to participate of the better chances of selling expected as a consequence of the new Law. But the question rises, whether the spreading utilisation of their fertilizer will keep pace with the sudden increase of production, when all these mines will be in working condition. It is German agriculture that avails itself most of the mineral manure and owes to it a part of its recent prosperity. America was in a fair way of following suit, when the difference of opinion about the effect of the new law on existing contracts broke out and could not be settled, as the American Trust would not accept the proposed formation of a court of arbitration, whose members were to be appointed by Mr. Pierpont Morgan. Now the older works have an interest to buy up the new enterprizes during the first unprofitable period of organisation. We therefore hear so much of fusions combines, sales of Kaliworks. Large amounts are taken up by the older works in the shape of indentures, and it is not always clear whether the absorption of neighbouring new mines or a more energetic production is kept in view. The prophesy that by an inevitable overproduction the prices of potassium are sure to go down below the cost of production may just as well be considered an artifice to induce the new Companies to accept offers of purchase. The remarkable increase of sales of potassium may, perhaps, be taken as a sign that the dump of his article is not such a matter of course as is concluded from the circumstances of this period of transition.

BERLIN THEATRES.

The first half of the season is now over—and the greatest success fell to a dramatic poet who lived about 2,300 years ago. It was Sophocles' "King Oedipus" that was the favourite of the public. Herr Max Reinhardt, the resourceful Director of the German Theatre, had the idea to make the experiment whether by means of modern theatrical achievements a masterpiece of the ancient Greeks could not be performed with as much effect now as it was done in the classic period of Pericles' times. He was bold enough to use a Circus as place of acting. By cutting of a small section of the Arena he gained a flat state, similar to the ancient "Scene" while the horse-shoe shaped remainder gave ample room for the Chorus. As an imitation of the open air performances, the decoration of the ceiling of the whole Circus represented the sky of a southern land. But the clever manager added something to the old requisites of a Chorus and a few actors. A crowd of common people appeared on every occasion and the Orchestra and gave sign of its interest in the scenes acted. Certainly this realistic addition is against the very spirit of elevated dramatic art. But the public did not mind. It was delighted with these well drilled masses occupying the attention as well as the play of the actors and the reflections of the Chorus. The enormous Hall, the masses of the audience left in the dark while the marble white of the scene, the sedate movements of the Chorus, the Chaos of the multitude in the Arena were most glaringly lit up by electric Reflectors and purple light—all this made an impression on the senses to which nobody could resist. Originally only one performance was thought of. But many repetition have been added since and even now it is impossible to buy a ticket at the places of sale. They are all ordered by people who went to see "King Oedipus" by Sophocles performed in a Circus.

This unexpected success has already given rise to a new speculation. If a Circus Tent may be sufficient for accommodating masses as audiences of a play that is so effective, we may easily create a new style of People's Theatre going round to all smaller towns. A Committee of prominent men is now discussing the particulars. Reinhardt is to be the manager of this peripatetic stage of vast dimensions. The democratic principle is to be introduced into the business management of the Theatre.

Leaving aside this out of the way experiment it has been a quiet season. Most refreshing was the posthumous piece by Bjornstjerne Bjornson: "When the old wine blossoms". It is a poetic production for the refined taste of a connaisseur rather, than a popular work, and it speaks well for the Berlin public, that the Lessing Theatre could give it already twenty-five times, such long runs not being usual there except when there is a decided demand for repetitions. The Royal Theatre brought a piece by the Viennese author Hermann Bahr. It has the peculiar title "The Crampus", this being a local Viennese slang expression for a tight-laced old Bachelor living only for his spleens. Its great success is principally due to the admirable art of Herr Vollmer, the actor of the title part.

A serious loss for the Berlin Theatre to the death of Raphael Loewenfeld. To him is due the foundation of many theatres for the respectable lower and middle classes during the last sixteen years. His idea was that creditable performances of the very best old plays at reasonable prices is the best mental food for these classes, especially for the younger generation. Tragedies and comedies are equally in demand. An enjoyable evening for one or two marks with every comfort of a good seat is the presupposition of attracting the people he wanted. He also introduced Tolstoi to the German public at a time, when few people had ever heard of him. For Loewenfeld was originally Professor of the Slavic languages and won his first laurels as translator of Polish and Russian works of Literature.

L. ASCH.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Charities Registration Bill.

THE directors of the Juma Masjid, Bombay, have decided to send a memorial to H. E. the Governor, protesting against the provisions for the Registration of Charities, which has been prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

In their resolution on the subject, the directors consider that the opinion of the Ulamas is desirable on the statement that sometimes funds of endowments are misappropriated, or that beneficiaries are not benefited on account of the indifference of the trustees. The resolution points out that Government has appointed the Advocate-General to deal with such complaints, and the extensive machinery, which the Bill proposes to set up, would lay a heavy burden on Musalman endowments. The resolution also queries whether such extensive interference by Government with the endowments by Musalmans, will be regarded by the Ulamas as in accordance with Mahomedan law. Further, it says, the Bill proposes that any person after payment of the necessary fees will be entitled to examine the accounts of Musalman endowments, or even those relating to particular castes, communities and families.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

Lady Hardinge's First Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

Lady Hardinge held her first meeting of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund at Government House, on Monday evening. The members present were the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Mr. Harcourt Butler, Surgeon-General Lukis, the Maharajah of Burdwan, Mr. Chitnavis, Mr. S. P. Sinha, Col. B. W. Marlow, Hon. Treasurer, Major F. C. Kineally, Hon. Secretary and Mr. E. J. Buck, Joint Secretary.

Before the business of the meeting commenced, Lady Hardinge said, "On coming here for the first time as the lady president of the Central Committee, I wish to say what a pleasure it is to me to take a share in advancing the great movement which was inaugurated by Lady Dufferin. I have always been interested in hospitals, but I am fully aware that the work connected with this association must be very different from any I have hitherto had to deal with, and I know that I have been able only very sketchily to study the problems of the Dufferin Fund and the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund. But I should like all those who were engaged in the work of affording female, medical aid in India, to realise how keenly and with what interest I shall follow what they are doing. I am sure that we shall be able to co-operate in endeavouring to develop the objects of these institutions, and I feel very confident that with the valuable help of this committee, the Dufferin Fund will continue to prosper and increase in utility."

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAMO, JAN. 25.

His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, stayed two days at Myitkyina, the frontier post of Upper Burma and then proceeded by river to Bhamo. From Bhamo, he proceeded to Mingin to see the troops in the training camp near Mandalay. At all stations visited, His Excellency has seen the Military Police on parade. From the camp at Mingin, His Excellency proceeds to Meiktila and Rangoon, en route to Calcutta, where he is due on February 2nd.

CLARATION OF LONDON.

OMINIONS TO BE CONSULTED.

rial Consent to be Asked.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 24.

announced, apparently authoritatively, day's *Westminster Gazette* that the tion of London will not be ratified, it has been submitted to the Imperial nce.

Fisher, speaking at Sydney, said he the matter would be discussed at the ence. He had no doubt of the sincerity Imperial Government as regards the arding of the Empire, but he would een pleased if it had thought fit to take minions more into its confidence before such a momentous change.

hippers' Strong Feeling.

Inverclyde, addressing the annual g, at Glasgow, of the Shipowners' tion, trusted that the strong feelthe commercial community against the tion would weigh with the Government. ld not help asking whether the desire y was not an admission that the Navy able to protect the trade-routes. He red that Admiral Wilson was rather e regarding the impossibility of invadmiral Wilson appeared to ignore the t complications might arise elsewhere.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Manchester Guardian says that our nce of the new rules of the Declaration don, is an unwise and unnecessary nment of a principle we have defended century.

NFERENCE ON SLEEPING SICKNESS.

odesia-Katanga Railway.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Conference on Sleeping Sickness, which en meeting at the Foreign Office, has dehat in the case of the new extension on odesia-Katanga Railway, it is essential lines be inspected for 'glossina palpalis. t maps of the fly-areas be prepared. lway crosses areas where the track narrow, and there are no buildstopping-places. These areas should red, with larger clearings near rivers idges, and the openings of the carriages be covered with fly-proof gauze.

Conference recommends that as the fly y does not exist South of the Zambesi-watershed, the Rhodesia-Katanga y should be worked in two sections to he possibility of carrying the fly.

HE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

xplanatory Statement.

VIENNA, JAN. 25.

explanatory statement, accompanying avy Estimates points out that the increase e Navy is due to the necessity for aining an open sea-way for Austrian erce, and for protecting the coast-line, the tance of which has been increased by the ation of Bosnia.

TRODUCTION OF ALIENS.

in United States' Senate.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 25.

Bill has been introduced in Senate, ing shipping companies responsible for the duction of aliens. It imposes heavy lties for unlawful landing, including the re of vessels.

CHINESE FINANCIAL DEFICIT.

PEKING, JAN 24.

he Ministry of Finance annouces that the cit for 1909, amounts to eight million taels.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

he Council of the Boy Scouts' Association s petitioned the King, for a Charter of orporation.

AVIATION AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

M. Farman, the aviator, has succeeded in nding a wireless message a distance of ten iles, whilst flying at Buc.

PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA.

PEKING JAN. 24.

There is a general lull in the plague epidenic, though probably only temporarily. The overnment intends to suspend railway raffic with all North China.

CHOLERA AT PERIM.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

A case of cholera has been notified at Perim.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

In the Rugby match between Oxford and Guy's Hospital, at Oxford, Oxford won by 31 points to 5.

BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES.

Large Increase Expected.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liberal paper, including the "Westminster Gazette," indicate that there will be a party in the new Parliament, opposed to an increase in the Navy Estimates. It is probable that there will be an important debate thereon.

The "Morning Leader" says there are strong rumours that the Admiralty contemplates demanding an increase of eight millions in the Estimates, asking for five Dreadnoughts in addition to the four, which will be laid down this month. These rumours may be baseless, but there is no doubt that the War Office and the Admiralty have practically escaped from Treasury control, and that both are inclined to rush the Cabinet, through the Press, before the Estimates are considered, thus creating a dangerous situation.

LORD GLADSTONE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Arouses Resentment.

CAPETOWN, JAN. 25.

The action of Lord Gladstone in commuting the death sentence passed by the Umtali Court, on a native for outraging a white woman, is resented in Rhodesia.

A mass meeting was held at Bulawayo, to protest against such interference with the law. Excited speeches were delivered, hinting at a resort to lynching.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

To-day's editions of the *Daily Mail*, the *Globe*, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* have strongly worded leaders condemning Lord Gladstone's action in reprieving a native condemned to death by the Umtali Court.

JAPANESE ANARCHISTS.

Sympathy from Italy.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Reuter wires from Rome that in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, Signor Cabrini (Socialist) called attention to the execution of Socialists in Japan and sent greetings to the new martyrs for the rights of the people. Marquis Di San Giuliano, Foreign Minister, in reply, warmly praised Japan, to which country Italy was united by ties of the most cordial friendship.

LORD CURZON IN GLASGOW.

To be Installed as Lord Rector

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Lord Curzon met with an enthusiastic reception by students on his arrival at Glasgow on the eve of his installation as Lord Rector of the University.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

A Marked Improvement.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

A blue-book, on the health of the Army in 1909, shows a marked improvement. There were 4·10 deaths per thousand, compared with 4·78 in 1908, and 9·05 in 1900. The number of soldiers constantly on the sick list averaged 28·26 in 1909, compared with 32·28 in 1908, and 46·08 in 1900.

MR. ASQUITH'S RETURN TO LONDON.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Mr. Asquith arrived in London from Windsor to-day and presided at a meeting of the Cabinet.

NEW YORK CITY LOAN.

Allotted at Over Par.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The New York City loan of sixty million dollars, bearing interest at 4 1-4 per cent., has been allotted at the average price of 100.904.

Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb and Company have obtained bonds to the value of eleven millions.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S GOLD DIGGINGS.

Work to be Re-opened.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Duke of Sutherland has taken steps for the immediate re-opening of gold diggings at Suisgill and Kildonan in order to help his tenants and cottars owing to the failure of fishing at Helmsdale and the lack of work in the district. His Grace is determined fully to test whether the diggings are payable.

PERSIAN APPEAL TO AMERICA.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

A *New York Times* message from Washington states that the Persian Minister has intimated that Persia would be pleased if the United States financiers would disentangle her Customs and Internal revenue systems. Mr. MacVeagh, Secretary for the Treasury, has submitted to the Secretary of State, five names, which the latter Minister will shortly submit for the approval of other Minister.

MORE GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. steamer "India" has shipped gold to the value £250,200 sterling for India.

RETIREMENT OF LORD FISHER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Lord Fisher's retirement from the active list of the Navy, on reaching the age of 70 to-day, is the occasion of long articles of appreciation in the papers.

A stranger's first impression of Sir John Fisher, 1st Baron Kelverstone, is that of a strong still man with a buoyant spirit and a cheerful manner, as impressionist has written. But you can no more converse with him for five minutes without recognising a master-mind than hear Melba sing five bars of music without knowing that you listen to a mistress of song. Of attitude, arrangement, or adroit use of theatrical effect in his discourse there is no trace. Subtle he may be, but his subtlety is bluff and hearty; it is taken by the careless observer for simplicity. Never was there a more complex soul. Fire and energy are hidden away under a crust of the cold commonsense which British naval training requires of every one in the service, from cadet to admiral. His speech is Saxon and simple, but he writes like a tornado with a nib at the end of it—furiously, intensely.

The son of Capt, William Fisher of 78th the Highlanders, he was born in 1841 and entered the Navy in 1854 By 1860, he had become a lieutenant and took part in the capture of the Canton and Peiho Forts obtaining the Beaufort Testimonial. He also took part in the Crimean War, the China War of 1859-60, the Egyptian War of 1882, where he commanded the "Inflexible" at Alexandria. From 1886 to 1891 he was Director of Naval Ordnance and became a Rear-Admiral in 1890. He was Admiral Superintendent at Portsmouth Dockyard in 1891, Controller of the Navy and a Lord of the Admiralty from 1892 to 1897 and from 1897 to 1899, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indies Station.

CRUELTY NECESSARY TO REFORM:

When the service requires it Lord Fisher it has been said is pitiless, cold, and cruel. At the Hague Conference he produced a profound impresson upon his colleagues by describing the treatment that would be dealt out to the crews of foreign submarine boats. The diplomatists turned pale to a man. It is difficult for any English naval officer to be cruel, but cruelty is part of the surgery of a great reformer. Like Bonaparte, he knows how to discard men who cease to be useful. The Admiral is also kindly in a thousand unobtrusive ways. It is related there is undoubtedly a useful dash of the savage in Fisher's nature. It is told how a certain officer was guilty of dereliction of duty which might have been passed over by a supine Commander-in-Chief or punished with a reprimand. The delinquent was brought before his Admiral, who cheerfully assured him that if it were time of war he would have been court-martialled and shot, but anyway "you may go home to-night. I am sorry for your wife and children. The interview is at an end." This is the type of man required to make and keep the British Fleet on a war footing.

The work of a naval Commander-in-Chief is crushing; but Admiral Fisher, who is never in a hurry, always gives the impression of tranquillity and leisure, which is a restful contrast to the fussy importance of ordinary "busy" men.

In 1899, the First Sea Lord was a delegate to the Peace Conference at the Hague. From 1899 to 1902, he was Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean and a story showing of his sense of humour is told of him while occupying this position.

A SENSE OF HUMOUR.

It is understood that when Lord Selborne, and the Sea-Lords of the Admiralty, accompanied by the Director of Naval Intelligence and the Civil Lord, departing from all precedent, visited the Mediterranean to satisfy themselves as to the revolutionary proposals and requests of the Admiral, they were convinced, not by a State paper, but by a snatch of Yankee doggerel. When they arrived in Malta, the Lords of the Admiralty are said to have reiterated the statement that when the time came all would be well, and that the Admiralty might be trusted. The eye of the Commander-in-Chief twinkled as he quoted the motto written up in a barber's saloon in a mining camp in Idaho:

In God we trust,
And in none other;
To trust is to bust,
And to bust is h——.

Lord Fisher was Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty from 1902-03, from 1903 to 1904 he was Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, whence, until the present time he has held the post of First Sea Lord. During his term of office in this capacity he was responsible for several important administrative changes.

ARAB RISING IN YEMEN.

The Porte's Overtures to the Powers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 25.

According to news received at Constantinople the Arabs have invested Hodeida. The population is excited, but it is believed that the garrison is of sufficient strength to defend the town.

The troops made an unsuccessful attempt on the 23rd instant to reopen communications with Sanaa, which town, it is believed, the Arabs intend to attack before the arrival of reinforcements.

It is understood that the Porte is making overtures to the Powers, notably to Britain, France and Italy, to co-operate in the suppression of smuggling in the Red Sea.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

"Rewa" Arrives at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 25.

The hired transport "Rewa" arrived here yesterday afternoon from Southampton with a number of officers, ladies and children, troops and details for various corps and units for up-country.

There was also another contingent of 21 intended wives for British non-commissioned officers.

The following is the summary of the passenger list:—1st Class: 48 officers, 23 ladies, 22 children: 2nd class: 12 non-commissioned officers, 15 women, 21 intended wives, 22 children; 3rd class: 1,241 rank and file, 81 women, 96 children.

Two troop trains will leave Kiamari this evening, one for Meerut at 7-20, the other for Rawalpandi at 8-50; the details for Quetta will be sent by the Quetta mail to-morrow morning and those for Bombay by the mail steamer to-morrow night.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 25.

The Poona and the Guntakal mail trains yesterday ran over an old man and an old woman within a few hours of each other in the neighbourhood of Bangalore. The case of the old man occurred early in the morning near Tumkur, and the other case after midday at Yellahanka. In both the cases, the victims were picked up fatally injured and died before the trains were able to take them to the next stations.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Visit by the Crown Prince.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 25.

The Crown Prince of Germany will arrive here with the Lieut-Governor, at half-past six this evening. The members of his Staff arrived here at eleven this morning, and were received by Captain Pollock, A.-D.-C. at the railway station and conducted to Government House.

The Gaikwar and the Maharani of Baroda left by the Bombay mail to-day.

The attendance at the Exhibition continues to improve. Aviation now takes place at noon M. Picquet flew yesterday for over half an hour, and again early this morning when some passengers were taken up.

There will be a special display of fireworks to-day, in honour of the visit of the Crown Prince of Germany, and the programme of music at the Exhibition to-day is arranged by the Bandmaster of the Gurkha Regiment, himself a German, and will consist of German pieces only.

A large number of sight-seers were disappointed to-day when they found that the Crown Prince had not arrived here at noon as announced. The special arrived a few minutes before the eight o'clock this evening. The Crown Prince looked very healthy and was accompanied by Sir John Hewett, Colonel Gordon, Private Secretary, Mr. Douglas Straight, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Count Zu Dolina, Count Fenck von Fenkenstein and Dr. Hidenmann and other members of the staff from Delhi having arrived in the morning, motor-cars were in attendance and the party next proceeded to Government House.

Monsieur Pecquet made a flight of one hour and ten minutes to-day beating all Indian records. Five passengers were taken by turns including Mr. Murray, the Secretary. Flights were also made by a monoplane.

The attendance at the Exhibition to-day was very large. "At the pageant to-morrow an elephant will draw the monoplanes in a procession.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION.

Policeman's Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 25.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Karamat Hussain has just disposed of a peculiar case in which one Shafi Husain, a constable of the Kakreru Thana in the Fatehpur District, was charged with having extorted Rs. 37 from his superior officer under rather extraordinary circumstances. The case for the prosecution was that the officer in charge of the Thana was away and the second officer had entered certain reports against the head constable and certain other constables. The head constable, on learning of this fact got very angry and threatened the second officer with assault, using language of him a most insulting kind. He then caught hold of and bit him. Eventually, the second officer settled the matter for the sum of Rs. 37.

The case for the defence was that the story was a most improbable one, and it could hardly be believed that a sub-inspector of twenty-six years' standing, as the complainant was, could be intimidated in broad daylight at a Thana where he was in authority, and that money could be extorted from him.

The District Magistrate, in his finding, had no doubt that a weak and miserable creature like the complainant sub-inspector might well be intimidated and bullied by a person of strong and domineering character, such as the accused head constable, who was all in all in the thana for several years. The Magistrate sentenced the head constable to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 under section 384, I. P. C., and to three months' rigorous imprisonment under section 342, I. P. C.

In an appeal, the Sessions Judge of Banda affirmed the findings of Magistrate, but reduced the punishment under section 384, I. P. C., to one of the nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. He upheld the conviction under section 342.

In revision, the High Court affirmed the findings and sentenced and dismissed the application of the prisoner.

NILGIRI BREWERY SUIT.

Alleged Secret Profit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, JAN. 25.

Messrs. Edge and Genge, on behalf of Mr. Leishman, a brewer of Bangalore, have filled a suit for Rs. 94,000 against Hajee Fakeer Mahammed and Sons under the following circumstances: In the Nilgiri Brewery Mortgage suit, the Subordinate Judge, in delivering judgment, held that Fakeer Mahommed had obtained a secret profit of Rs. 20,000, in that he acted as agent for the sale of Leishman's share in the Nilgiri Brewery and received Rs. 5,000 thereof from Leishman and at the same time, received Rs. 20,000 from Rangia Gounden as commission in the same transaction, not disclosing to either party that he was acting as agent for the other party. Mr. Leishman states that, but for Fakeer Mahammed's conduct in receiving Rs. 20,000 from Rangia Gounden, Fakeer Mahammed could have sold his share for Rs. 118,400, and claims the Rs. 30,000, paid by Rangia Gounden as commission and the interest thereon, Rs. 30,700 also Rs. 5,000 paid by himself with Rs. 3,800 interest thereon and Rs. 20,000 damages and Rs. 15,300 interest thereon at 6 per cent. since 1898.

SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 25.

The police are said to have suspected a case of incendiarism at the Port Trust Office. The night Durwan, this morning, noticed smoke issuing from the Cashier's room and stamped out a fire there. He found two other rooms smouldering with books and papers near the fire, the curtains saturated with kerosine oil and the records of another department found near the fire where there was also a tin with kerosine oil.

THE Commander-in-Chief of India is expected back from tour in Upper Burma on Sunday leaving Rangoon on 30th January for Calcutta.

SEVEN cases of small-pox, all of which are believed to be traceable to a girl cotton worker, have occurred in the Oldham district. The disease is supposed to have been brought to England in the cotton.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

PAST AND PRESENT.

THE death of the octogenarian lady, Bai Dosibai Cawasji Jasavala, sets one thinking of the past in its contrast with the present. How vast and wonderful and multitudinous have been the changes in the space of one long life! From 1830, the year of her birth, to 1911 is a transition from the old world to the new. Up till the last hundred years, the world, in its material conditions, was much the same that it had been from the beginning of time. Science, by its wonderful inventions, has made a revolution in our life, a revolution which had scarcely begun when this lady was born. In 1830, India, measured by the weary months taken by the voyage, was more remote from Europe, than is the North Pole at the present day. Railways were yet in their very infancy; sailing vessels were still flying their colours in all the pride of canvass. It is recorded that Sir Robert Peel travelled from Rome to London, to assume the office of Prime Minister, exactly as Constantine travelled from York to Rome to become Eemperor. The all pervading supremacy of steam and machinery had not yet been firmly established. The change in the political conditions of Great Britain has been equally remarkable. It means a change from an oligarchy, composed, in the main, of peers and territorial magnates, to a democracy in which the labourer and the artisan hold sway. It means the sweeping away of pocket boroughs and rotten boroughs, and the transformation of the fiction of "free and independent voters," into a reality. The newspaper press of England has made giant strides in the space of eighty years. The three penny "Times," despite the influence still exercised by it has long ceased to be the one great oracle of England and the Empire. Since the removal by Gladstone of the paper duty in 1860, the press has been steadily democratised, and the thunderer is shouldered on every side by the penny and the ha' penny newspaper.

INDIA EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

India, now overrun by newspapers of all sorts published in a hundred languages, hardly boasted half-a-dozen journals in 1830. I wonder if "the Bombay Gazette,' one of the oldest of Indian papers, was among them. India was a distant dependency, known to the west as a land of barbarians abounding in snakes or tigers. The globe-trotter was to come in many years after. "The suspicious project of the impracticable Suez Canal" was not realised before the lady, whose death has awakened these memories, had attained a mature age. The Indian Empire has expanded immensely since her birth. Sind and the Punjab were conquerred long after, and Oudh was annexed in 1856. In 1830, there was not a mile of railway or telegraph. Palanquins, bullock-carts and horses were the only means of conveyance for traversing the immense distances of the Indian contingent. Western education, which has yielded such staggering results, had not been introduced till five years later, when Macaulay, after a strenuous fight made for it, won the battle as against the Orientalists, and in consequence, it was decided by the Governor-General Lord William Bentinck, that "the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science and among the natives of India." Macaulay confidently asserted that "the languages of Western Europe civilized Russia. I cannot doubt that they will do for the Hindu what they have done for the Tartar." Sir J. D. Rees makes an unworthy onslaught upon Macaulay for what he declares to be his lack of prescience, in a recent number of the "Fortnighty Review." The fighting Welshman is wise after the event, and not so wise, after all.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION AMONG PARSIS.

Dosibai was amongst the earliest Indians to receive English education. She was exceedingly keen about her claim as the first Parsi lady who had learnt English. This she prized as a great honour, and she deeply resented any imputation made against it. To give any kind of instruction to women was considered almost a sin even by the Parsis in those days. But to teach them English was the very climax of evil The Parsi Panchayet, not yet shorn of its social and judicial functions, was scandalized by the new departure in the case of Dosibai, and they would have issued a prohibitory order against it, if they could. Halkarn, a journalist, who was held by the Shethias in awe and terror on account of his slashing and ferocious criticisms, ranged himself in this matter on the side of the angels. He espoused the cause of education, and trounced the Shethias with merciless severity for their opposition. The Parsis in those times stood on much the same level as their neighbours, save that they possessed more native intelligence and greater public spirit. Their males wore a dress which in almost every respect resembled that of the Hindus. Nay, in outlying towns and villages in Gujerat, the Parsis of both sexes put on the same costume as the Hindus, and could scarcely be distinguished from them. Their women held the same position of absolute subjection as their Hindu and Moslem sisters. They lived in seclusion. They were illiterate and ignorant. Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, assisted by a band of veterans who have long since gone to their rest, had to make a hard fight with his community before he could undertake the vernacular education of Parsi girls. The anglicized Parsi was a type to be evolved after the lapse of more than a half century, Now many of their young men and even some elderly gents go about in European costume, smoking cigars in public. Their girls, as may be seen any day at the Ladies' Gymkhana, affect European airs and ways. They imitate the western style and get up for the adornment of their person, though by a happy accident of taste they have stuck to their beautiful saris. I am pretty sure they will not discard this drapery. It sits well on their person, and they knew that wholesale adoption of the dress of Mem Sahebs will not improve their appearance. Who could have imagined, even thirty years back, that Parsi ladies would come to enjoy the freedom and independence of to-day? When Dosibai was going about in her early days in an open carriage, sometimes driving it herself, many Parsis cried shame upon her forwardness. Now there are among them female cyclists and riders, and tennis and badminton players, who arouse no curiosity and provoke no sage remark from the elders. Why, the elders have themselves caught the spirit of the age! The girls do shopping and calling on their own account. They make the fortunes of milliners by their fine and expensive dresses of the most delicate hue and texture. This habit of theirs is, I understand, the undoing of husbands with limited means. Their houses are furnished and regulated in European style, and in everything external, save their skin,—God bless them,—they are European. Some of them do try, however, to improve their colour with the dubious aid of paint.

TIDE OF PROGRESS.

A GENERATION ago, no male might accost a female of his acquaintance, if he met her on the road. Ordinary propriety required the lady to hang down her head modestly and pass on, and the male to take no notice of her, as if she were a perfect stranger. It was not considered proper for a woman to carry an umbrella. The protection was designed for men, not women! Then gradually came in the practice of bowing, and easily the practice, now almost universal, of the shaking of hands between the sexes. It has also spread among the advanced classes of Hindus, whose females of the smart set are ready to imitate their Parsi sisters. Meddle-aged persons can recall the time, when the Parsi lady who ventured to stir out, arrayed in English boots or shoes, was openly reviled and abused. They can recall the time, when their women-folk could only drive in a bullock "rekla," with all the curtains down, and a cloth fastened up in front to screen them completely from view. How extraordinary the change since those days, not so far back, after all! The tide of progress came on fast and swelling, and it was impossible to stem it. The orthodox and the reactionary stood grieved and amazed. They said it portended huge evil. Munsookh, their champion, led crusade against the new spirit. He started a paper of his own for the campaign; he published pamplets and delivered lectures. He had a large following, but for any practical influence he might exert on the community, his was a voice crying in the wilderness. Driven by the spirit of progress, the Parsis rushed from change to change, till in fifty years they were completely metamorphosed. One remarkable manifestation of their evolution is the Parsi girl of the period, amusing, interesting, arresting, and stirred by the ambition to be quite up to date. She affects the airs and graces of the west, and converses in English by preference. She finds her counter-pact in exquisites of the opposite sex, scented and shining and groomed, who seek to kill by their dress and elegance. Her life is rather artificial and affected, and she has lost in consequence some of her native simplicity, and real womanly tenderness, delicacy and grace. She is too anxious to look and talk smart, and values sartorial fineries and elegances above all things. But in my belief her little faults and drawbacks, like her graces and accomplishments, are of a superficial order. She is sound at heart, and I do not doubt she will grow saner, as she will grow older.

DION.

SOUTHERN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Cavalry Charges Criticised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JALNA CAMP, JAN. 25.

The Western force, at 9-45 a. m. yesterday, represented by "X" Battery, R.H.A., (4 guns), the 6th Dragoons, the 26th Light Cavalry and the 34th Poona Horse, were on the Jalna-Devalgaon Road; while the 31th Central India Horse and "X" Battery, (2 guns), were on the Jalna-Aurangabad Road due north.

The Eastland force was composed of "G" Battery, R. H. A., the 7th Dragoons, the 33rd Light Cavalry, the 29th Lancers, and were half mile north of the crossing of the Aurangabad Road over the Kondalka. Their convoy (30 carts and 100 pack mules) lay near the temple on the Jalna Gaondagaon Road.

The Westlands' object was to get in between the Eastland troops and the Moorthy Defile, the Eastlands' object being to gain time for the convoy to get clear of the defile, which could not be done before 11 a.m. without at the same time being cut off. The whole morning vigorous fighing went on in all parts of the area.

Covered charges and counter-charges were frequent, each army making Trojan efforts to gain supremacy.

A grand finale was witnessed round Cemetery Hill when the Red and White Cavalry collided amidst wild cheers from thousands of excited horsemen. It was there that the 33rd Cavalry's well-trained maxim section, under Lieut. Wise, was seen in action against the advancing Red Cavalry, which could not possibly have withstood the rain of lead poured into it. There is no official verdict as to whether the object of either side was attained, but the bridge was blown up by a troop of the Inniskillings who, long before the Whites appeared, had dashed out for this object. Moreover, this same troop cut off the Whites' central signalling station.

General Remington addressed the officers in critical terms, especially with regard to the tendency noticeable all through the manœuvres of the Cavalry charging through the enemy's line as also through guns. It was, he said, far more creditable to show that a charging squadron was under proper discipline and halted at the regulation 50 yards instead of aimlessly dashing through the enemy. There was quite time for that, when it came to real warfare.

LATER.

Yesterday after suffering severely at the battle of Moorthy the Westlands decided to assume the offensive and at 10 a.m. the Commander had assembled his whole division immediately east of the Kundalka Ridge while the Eastland Force assembled behind Cemetry Hill. No move was made on either side until 11-15, both the Commanders waiting for their opponent to move in order to profic by any mistake. By 11-15 the Westlands had arrived at the North and of the old Railway embankment. The Eastlands' saw the movement, and sent some cavalry to a spur overlooking the Westlands division and despite opposition from the Westlands gained this point and poured fire into the Westland Division. The Westland Commanders rightly judged however that only a part of the Eastlands Force was on the plateau and leaving 2 guns and 2 squadrons to hold them made towards Cemetry Hill, at the base of which the opposing forces met in deadly combat, charge after charge occurring until "cease fire," the consequence of opinion being that the Westlands easily won.

The Westland force was commanded by Col. Watson and the Eastland by General Cookson. General Remington then took command of the combined forces against a enemy led by Col. Cookson in a small scheme and with considerable dash illustrated Cavalry tactics and the troops returned to camp at 4 p.m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

Col. Stewart, Commanding 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, has been granted an extension of tenure to the middle of October next.

Capt. Gidley is appointed Adjutant, Third Wessex Brigade, R. F. A.

Sergt. Major Mudge, Second Royal North Lancashire Regt., succeeds Honorary Major Bentley as Quarter Master.

Riding Master T. A. Sims, Rawalpindi, is transferred from Rawalpindi to R. F. A. Bulford, and Riding Master R. G. Wark from Bulford to Rawalpindi.

Capt. Grant, Second Black Watch, is appointed Adjutant, Fifth Battalion, Territorial Force of that Regiment.

Major Sir John Milbanks, Bart., 10th Hussars, is permitted to retire.

R. E. Lieutenants R. G. Robson, N. T. Fitzpatrick, E. C. Whitely, and 2nd Lieutenant Rhodes are posted to India for a tour of service.

Captain E. L. Hardcastle is transferred to the Home Establishment and posted to No. 32 Company, R. G. A.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

Opening of a New Branch.

THE inaugural meeting of the Mazagon Branch of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association was held last night at Mount Road, Mazagon, Bombay, Mr. A. R. King presiding. There was a large attendance.

After the prayers had been said, Mr. King addressing the assembly expressed regret at the absence of Sir Henry Procter, who was to have presided there that evening but who could not do so as he had been out of Bombay. The Chairman next said he was very glad to preside at the inaugural meeting of the Mazagon Branch. There was such a branch years ago, but it was closed some time after. There were, however, now better prospects of the continuance of such a branch as there was an apprentices' home in connection with it. He advised the young men to show their appreciation of the advantages provided by the Association. It cared for the physical as well as the intellectual and spiritual welfare of young men. Longfellow had said that intellect was finite but that affection was infinite and could not be exhausted. The Y. M. C. A. therefore tried to secure the affection of young men for all that was good and ennobling, and he (the Chairman) hoped the young men would avail themselves of the provision made for their physical, intellectual and spiritual welfare.

The Rev Kennelley, Mr. E. W. Fritchley and others next addressed the assembly. The proceedings then terminated.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Debate on Financial Policy.

MR. GOKHALE'S CRITICISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

The Imperial Legislative Council resumed its sitting this morning, at 11 o'clock, H. E. the Viceroy presided.

Mr. Butler, replying to Mr. Sachidannanda Sinha's question re the Census Commissioner's circular about the classification of the lower classes of Hindus, said the question whether certain classes should or should not be regarded as Hindus has often been raised, e. g. in the Punjab Census report for 1891, where it was stated that 7 per cent. of the persons classed as Hindus in the Census tables had not been returned as such in the schedules in some cases, because they themselves did not claim to be Hindus, and in others, because the Hindu enumerators objected to enter them as such and various comments have been made on the Census Commissioner's communique and on the reply given to the Hon'ble Member's previous questions. In some quarters satisfaction has been expressed and in others the reverse. The Census report consists of (1) the final tables containing the statistics tabulated from the census schedules, and (2) the Census officers comments on the statistics and its opinion as to the conclusions to be drawn from them. The final tables are prescribed by the Government of India and no change of any kind is or had been contemplated in method of compiling them. The Census Commissioner's circular referred solely to the question of their elucidation. The conclusion which may be arrived at are binding on no one. They are merely the personal opinion of the writer. The actual statistics are at the disposal of any one, who may wish to make an independent examination of any of the questions involved.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, replying to Mr. Sachidandnda Sinha's question re unregistered value-payable packet post, said: The Government of India are aware that the simplification of the value-payable system, which was introduced from the first Feburary 1908 had not proved altogether satisfactory, either to the public or to the Post Office, and acting on the advise of the several Trades Association in India, the Director General of the Post Office is about to introduce certain changes, which, it is hoped, will remove any cause for complaints.

After the interpellations, Mr. Gokhale moved: "That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the Government should order a public enquiry by a mixed body of officials and non-officials into the causes which have led to the great increase in public expenditure both Civil and Military, that has taken place during recent years, so that means may be devised for the greater enforcement of economy where necessary and practicable."

MR. GOKHALE ON FINANCIAL POLICY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale began by saying that from the language which was used by the Finance Minister last year, he had hoped that the Government would of their own accord order an enquiry such as he had proposed. That hope had, however, not been justified and it therefore became necessary for him to submit his motion to the Council. The last twelve years had, in some respects, been a most extraordinary period in Indian Finance. A variety of circumstances had combined to place phenomenally large revenues at the disposal of the Government of India year after year, and while remission of taxation had been effected the greater part of the additional revenues had been employed to push up the expenditure in every direction on a perfectly unprecedented scale. To enable the Council to appreciate properly how enormous and unprecedented the growth of the expenditure had been he proposed to place before them a brief survey of Indian Finance since 1875. He took that year as a starting point, because it was a normal typical year of the old regime, associated with the policy of Lord Lawrence, Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook. It was necessary for the Council to remember that the real revenue of India to-day, taking the budget figures for the current year, was about 53 millions or 80 crores of rupees. In arriving at this figure, refunds and drawbacks and assignments and compensations, as also the cost of production of opium, were excluded from the revenue of the principal heads. The commercial services were taken net and the Departmental receipts, both Civil and Military, were included in this real revenue of 53 millions. One million had to go to meet the net charge on account of interest on unproductive debt, and another million as the standing charge for famine relief and insurance. Of the millions that remained a little over 30 millions represented civil expenditure, and a little over 21 millions represented military expenditure.

RATE OF GROWTH OF REVENUE.

Another thing for the Council to remember was that this real revenue inclusive of opium, which was uncertain and now threatened with extinction, was capable of increasing, taking good and bad years together, at the rate of about 1 1-2 per cent. per annum. An essential condition of the solvency of Indian Finance was therefore that any normal growth of expenditure, unless it was to be met by additional taxation, must keep within this rate of increase of 1 1-2 per cent. per annum. Mr. Gokhale next proceeded to sub-divide the period of 33 years from 1875, into four smaller periods and compared and contrasted the growth of expenditure in each one of them. For a correct comparison it was necessary to compare figures with like, and for that purpose allowance had to be made during the different periods for different rates of exchange, additional taxation imposed or taxation remitted, new territory annexed, local accounts excluded and so forth. He summed up the results of his comparison as follows:—From 1875-1884, the period of nine years the normal growth of Civil and Military expenditure had been 2 1-4 crores. Between 1884 and 1894, a period of 10 years, excluding the extra cost of additional troops, the extra cost on account of Upper Burma, the extra cost to England, on account of falling exchange and the grant exchange compensation allowance, the growth had been almost 6 1-4 crores. Between 1894-95 and 1901-02, a period of seven years, it was no less than 6 crores. Between 1901-02 to 1908-09, a period of seven years it was 18 crores.

RATE OF INCREASE OF EXPENDITURE.

Again taking the rate of normal increase it was from two to three per cent. per annum against an increase of 1 1-4 per cent in revenue. In the first period it ranged between 1 1-4 and 1 1-2 per cent. as against about 1 1-3 per cent. growth in revenue, whereas in the last period it was about 5 per cent. as against a normal growth of revenue of about 2 per cent. per year. Mr. Gokhale next took the expenditure of the last period into special consideration and pointed out that the additional expenditure was partly on account of the increased grants to the Police, to education and to local bodies. Deducting them a very large increase remained to be examined. He referred to his complaint made in the Council, 5 years years ago, about increased establishment and increased scales of pay and pension to European Officers being the order of the day, as also to certain remarks supporting that view made by Sir Edward Baker, three years ago. He strongly urged that a committee of officials and non-officials, somewhat on the lines of that appointed by Lord Dufferin, should be appointed.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

After pointing out how in the present state of India periodical enquiries into the growth of charges could alone provide some safeguard for economical expenditure, the speaker mentioned his own proposals for remedying the situation. The first was a vigorous effort to keep down establishment charges, care being taken that for ordinary purposes the normal rate of increase would be kept well within the normal growth of revenue. The second was a reduction of military expenditure. In view of the profoundly modified condition of affairs in Asia, Mr. Gokhale earnestly appealed to the Viceroy to reduce the vast military expenditure and thereby set free funds for urgent objects of moral and material development. The third was an extended employment of the indigenous agency in the public service in a reduced scale of payment, and fourthly and lastly the provision of an independent audit. The speaker drew the attention of the Council in the last point to the despatches between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the eighties and recommended that an independent Auditor-General's report submitted to the Secretary of State and laid before Parliament should be made available to Members of the Indian Legislative Councils to enable them to offer more effective criticism of the financial administration. Mr. Gokhale concluded by drawing special attention to the present juncture, when they were on the eve of a large measure of financial decentralisation, when their opinions on revenue were threatened with extinction, and when above all large sums were needed for education, sanitation and other objects. He, for one, would not shrink from advocating increased taxation for those objects, if that was found to be indispensable, but before doing that it was the clear duty of Government to find whatever resources it could by cutting down all unnecessary over-grown expenditure and enforcing rigorous economy.

A STATISTICAL STANDPOINT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Meston said :—If he will permit me I would like to begin by offering my congratulations to the hon'ble mover upon the lucidity and the extreme fairness with which he has placed this intricate subject before the Council. Like the late Mr. Gladstone, my hon'ble friend has the rare and happy knack of making figures interesting, and it has been a sincere pleasure to listen to the skill with which he marshalled his statistics and inspired life into the skeleton of our dusty blue books. It is with this side of his argument, the purely statistical side, that I propose to deal. I do not contest the general fairness of the conclusion which Mr. Gokhale has drawn from the figures of Indian expenditure. What I wish to submit to the Council is that these are not the only conclusions which emerge from this vast and complicated subject.

Mr. Gokhale has shown us a picture—a sort of architectural drawing of the structure of our Indian administration—and, with the touch of the trained critic, he has pointed out where he thinks we have paid too much for the building. What I would now ask the Council to do is to enter the building, survey the business that we carry on in it,—and see why we have had to add room after room and storey after storey. In other words, I would ask the Council to consider very briefly what the growth of expenditure means and why it has been necessary for Mr. Gokhale to have opened his theme by a broad review of Indian finance extending over the last 35 years. Now 35 years is but as a day in the annals of this ancient land, yet it is a large slice in the modern history of India since the country first began to develop along western lines, and the great increase of expenditure that has taken place during these 35 years in an index, not of administrative extravagance, but of the evolution of our administration from a simple and almost primitive form into a form which brings it into a line with countries where the process has been much longer and slower.

EXPENDITURE DOUBLED.

It is true that the public expenditure of India has doubled since 1875, but it would not be easy to find a civilized country where the same thing has not happened in approximately the same time. In England, the gross expenditure in 1875, was £74 millions, in the year 1908 it was £152 millions. In France, just before the Franco-Prussian War, the public expenditure was 2·2 milliards of francs; it is now, I believe, about 5 milliards. The Russian budget has exactly doubled in the 20 years following 1870. In Belgium, it has very much more than doubled and even in the happy little republic of Switzerland the charges of Government rose from 40 million francs in 1875 to 81 million francs 20 years later. These illustrations show us that in other countries besides India, whatever be their form of Government, the pace of expenditure has been as fast as with us, and it could not seriously be contended that the changes in these countries, whether political or economical, or administrative, have been more rapid in the time, that they have been in India.

I shall now ask the indulgence of the Council for a brief description of the movement in our expenditure in recent years. It would take too long to attempt to follow Mr. Gokhale, though the whole period in which he has selected comparisons by periods with all the statistics reduced, so to say, to a common denominator. This would provide the only sure method of handling the subject with scientific exactitude. But the method is a little puzzling to plain people, and all that I shall put before the Council is a broad comparison between the expenditure of India in 1898-99 and the expenditure in 1909-10.

TWO IMPORTANT CORRECTIONS.

At the outset there are two important corrections that have to be made even for a broad comparison in our public figures. In 1898, the whole expenditure of our district and local boards appeared in the Government's accounts. It has now been removed. In 1898, the fertile province of Berar had a separate account rendered for it, which you will find buried in the appendices of our old blue books. Its accounts are now incorporated with these of British India, so that, if you take the record of expenditure which you find in our blue books and compare 1898 as it stands with 1909, you get a misleading comparison. I need hardly say Mr. Gokhale has scrupulously carried out the necessary corrections and adjustments before presenting figures which he gave the Council.

Following his example, and making the necessary corrections, I will now compare the two years which I have chosen. They are not, as it happens the same years as Mr. Gokhale has chosen for the basis of his arguments, but they give a sufficiently simple and, at the same time, truthful picture of the relation between the growth of expenditure and administrative change. I have selected 1898 for several reasons. It is the year up to which Lord Welby's Commission brought their examination of our finances. It was the first year in which our exchange had practically settled down to its present standard of 1s. 4d. It was the opening year of a Viceroyalty which was associated, and rightly associated with a great stimulus to administrative progress and efficiency. Finally it was an average, good normal year with good harvests, with no unusual charges and with no particular military activity.

On the other hand 1909 has been selected simply because it is the latest year of which we have available figures. It was also a good, normal year with no particular departure from the usual scale of civil or military expenditure. A comparison then between these two years ought to give a reliable view of what our expenditures meant during its period of greatest expantion, and, so, at last I come to the point.

The total gross expenditure of India, in 1898 including the Berar accounts, was £56 millions. In 1909, it was £73 millions—a rise of £17 millions. Out of this nearly £3 millions has occurred in the military changes of the country, and to these £2 millions I shall not refer again, as my hon'ble friend, Mr. Brunyate, intends to explain them to the Council and will do so with an intimacy of knowledge to which I cannot pretend. I am left then with £14 millions of civil charges. Four and a half millions may, at once, be subtracted, for they represent the growth in the expenditure of our commercial departments, our Railways, canals, post office and telegraphs, this being more than covered by growth in the earnings of these departments during the same period. There is no time to prove this to the Council and I must ask them, as the lawyers say, to take it from me that the development of our commercial departments has more than paid its way during these twelve years.

GROWTH OF CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

The growth of purely civil expenditure thus presents itself as a figure of £9 1-2 millions, which is very nearly the increase of 40 per cent. upon which Mr. Gokhale has laid such stress. Now, how is this £9 1-2 millions made up? I will endeavour to tell you. One million pounds has mainly gone in additional expenditure on our land revenue establishments. The complexity of our land tenures and the growing volume of litigation in our rent courts very largely explain this increase. I believe that the normal condition of the revenue staff in our districts is a condition of overwork, and I venture to think that here at least there is not much saving to be effected. It must also be remembered that, since 1898, a great army of village accountants, who were formerly a charge on local funds of their own, have come upon the general revenues.

Another three-quarters of a million will represent the increased cost of working our forests, guarding our excise, collecting our customs and the like. The increase is extraordinarily small compared with the growth of the revenue. From these important sources, another quarter of a million is made up of a number of petty increases. We have to pay more interest for example on our provident funds, and I am afraid that we all write more and print more than we did 12 years ago, and so we have to pay more for stationery and printing presses. These account for two millions out of my nine and a half million pounds.

A third million has been devoted to our courts of law and our jails. With the ceaseless growth of litigation and the constant demand for improvement in our prisons, it is difficult to see how this could have been avoided. Another one million has gone into certain of the minor services—about £500,000 in the development of agricultural, veterinary and other scientific work, £200,000 in strengthening our medical arrangements, particularly against plague, and about £300,000 in political charges—largely in connection with the New Frontier Province.

A fifth million has been spent on education and two millions have gone in raising the standard of expenditure on civil works, schools, hospitals, roads and bridges. This rise of three millions has occurred almost wholly in the Provinces, and those hon'ble members who represent the provinces in this Council will be able to say whether the increase of expenditure on those beneficent services is in any way comparable with what they would have desired if more funds had been available. I have now accounted for seven millions. Out of the balance, one and a half millions has been used upon the Police for raising their pay and prospects, improving their training, increasing their supervision and labouring to eradicate the faults and abuses which impede their usefulness. Of the one million that still remains to be explained, about half has gone in strengthening the machinery of control at the Headquarters of our Government, Imperial and Provincial, the Secretariats, the Audit Offices and the Council.

The last half million appears in the shape of increased pension charges, a necessary corollary of the growth of salaries and establishment. Such, then is the tale of the nine and a half million pounds by which our civil charges have increased since Lord Elgin laid down his office. It is not an ignoble tale, and it is not a tale of mismanagement or squandering.

NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE.

But, of course, it is not complete. If time allowed I should like to show you in detail some of the generic causes that have operated, such as the rise in prices and the demand from all classes of State employes for a higher standard of comfort. I should also like to analyze the figures and show how far the increase is recurring and inevitable and how far it is due to expenditure of a non-recurring character or of a type which can be curtailed when bad times come. I should also have liked to emphasize the striking fact that during the period of these twelve years, the Government have reduced taxation to an extent which has left the public exchequer poorer and the people richer by four and a half million pounds a year, and that in spite of this and the great expansion of expenditure, we have only once, during this period, failed to show a substantial surplus in our annual accounts.

It is impossible to enter into all this now. The warning that underlies our statistics and which the hon'ble member has brought out with his usual clearness and reliability, is that one of our most important instruments for the moral and industrial development of the country, combined with the fact that one of our large sources of revenue—not one of the largest happily, but still sufficiently serious—is in grave jeopardy.

I shall only have one word to say and it will be my last. Our financial administration is not blind to the signs of the times, and our finances will, I trust, be ready to adapt themselves to the new conditions. There is indeed, on every hand encouraging evidence that they have already begun to do, for the period 1896-1909 is sharply divided into an era of prosperity and an era of depression. From 1898 to 1906, the advance of prosperity was almost uninterrupted. After 1906 came a check—financial panic, bad harvests, dull trade and falling revenue. Was this change reflected in any check in the expenditure? Did we go on in these later years at the same rate as had been possible in our earlier and richer period? The answer is unmistakably given in the figures. Between 1898 and 1906, our average increase of expenditure was £1,900,000 a year, between 1906 and 1910 it fell to £600,000 a year or less than one third of the rate of increase that has been maintained in our days of prosperity. I have not attempted to speak on questions of policy underlying the resolutions. My remarks have been intended to show what the growth in expenditure has meant, that it has proceeded on defensible lines and that if it has now to be curtailed, the Government of India may be trusted to find the way as they have in the past to do what may be necessary to ensure our financial stability.

MR. DADABHOY AND AN INQUIRY.

Mr. Dadabhoy in the course of his speech said :—My Lord, for my part, I would have preferred a commission that would be free to go deeper into the subject to examinine the financial relations between India and England, with a view to effect in a more equitable adjustment. However it is perhaps an ambitious wish. Speaking in this Council, I shall be content to have a commission such as this Government appoint. My Lord, Civil expenditure has grown even more rapidly than Military expenditure and perchance with less justification. If the increase had been due to liberal grants for education, sanitation, and other pressing and necessary reforms, there would have been less reason for dissatisfaction, but as it is the large increase it is especially noticeable under the head shown in the accounts as salaries and expenses of Civil Departments, only a small portion of which is spent on education. We are moving by rapid strides. In 1892-93 the expenditure was £ 9,506,608; it was £ 10,486,837 in 1898-99, and £ 14,214, 789 in 1907-08. Compared to the figure of 1892-93, the expenditure increased by 49 per cent. It exceeded the total of 1898-99 by 37 per cent. It was higher even than the figure of 1904-05 by about 16 per cent. In 1909-10 the expenditure was £ 14,185, 968. This is an alarming rate of increase and deserves consideration. Let us examine the situation carefully and find out how far retrenchment is possible and the lines on which it is possible. Our object is not to hamper the administration by criticising its methods. We would feign place before Government a constructive programme, but without definite data supplied by a commission, it is all mere speculation. The increase does not appear to be a normal growth necessitated by the exigencies of the administration. But instead of speculating about the causes and allowing the public to form their own conclusions regarding them we humbly request Government to ascertain them by careful enquiry and to remove such of them as are found avoidable. With these remarks I support the resolution.

MR. BRUNYATE EXPLAINS MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale Mr. Brunyate said :—

The fact of a long period of retarded expenditure having been followed from 1900-1 onwards by one of accelerated expenditure and far from indicating an essential departure from old traditions of economy went rather to show the preponderance which had been given to financial considerations. It was well known some time before 1900-1 that the Army was defective in armament, transport, reserves and organisation, generally, but the action was deliberately withheld for want of funds. It was only when the North West Frontier Operations of 1897-98 followed by the South African War gave Government an urgent warning of danger of further delay and when simultaneously there was a decision of improvement in the financial position owing to the fixation of exchange and in particular when the savings from absence of troops in South Africa, provided additional funds, which could naturally be earmarked for Military purposes that the Government of India at last embarked upon special measure for making up the lost ground.

CAUSED BY NEW CONDITIONS.

Mr. Brunyate again went on to give technical facts and figures in support of this position and showed that total increase in the expenditure could be definitely connected either with conditions such as prices of provisions beyond the control of the Government or with their clearly defined and declared policy, thus leaving little or no room for the supposition of laxity of control or for the idea that the Military charges generally had been increasing in an insidious or imperceptible manner of which no adequate explanation was forthcoming. Mr. Brunyate also pointed out that all minor additional Military charges as well as some larger ones had been made good by counterbalancing reduction somewhere else. In many cases these reductions of expenditure had been direct and definite savings consciously enforced with the object of keeping down an otherwise inevitable growth of ordinary Military charges. In the period on Lord Kitchener's tenure these direct savings amounted to no less than three hundred thousand pounds annually and any one acquainted with the difficulty of interfering with the established order of things and of getting the same requirements met with a smaller outlay than had become traditional, one would readily understand what closeness of financial control on the part of the higher Military authorities was implied in the figure. The fact was that those high authorities who had felt it their duty to propose large increase of expenditure making the Army more ready for war had equally felt it a maker os personal obligation to prune away redundant and absolute expenditure, wherever it could he found. This

PROCESS OF ECONOMY

was still going on. A detailed enquiry recently instituted showed that in the current year apart from some measures to which the Government of India were already committed, the sanctions and the savings balance within a thousand pounds. Mr. Brunyate in conclusion discussed the question of whether the period having been allowed for bringing the Army up to a higher standard of preparation, it was now being administered as economically as possible, having due regard to the obligations permanently incurred in this period of special activity. This he claimed emphatically was the case. The gross figure for the last year, he said, was a million below that of the 1906-07, the last year in which provision was made for special expenditure. This period of three years covered a considerable increase of food charges due to high prices and the increase of the capitation rate and of the pay of the Indian Army. Apart from these items the ordinary expenditure which actually increased in this period by six hundred thousand pounds would have decreased by two hundred thousand in the three years. These figures indicated, he thought, that there had been some real recognition in the last few years of the change which had taken place in financial and other conditions.

Mr. Mudholker was the next speaker. He supported the resolution and said a complete case has been made out for a thorough investigation into the administration of Indian finances. He quoted Mr. David Barbour and Sir Auckland Colvin to support his contention. The speaker held that India was essentially a poor country with an average income per head of £2 a year against £42 in the United Kingdom. He also referred to the heavy public debt.

Mr. Madge thought Mr. Gokhale had overlooked the fact of the rise in prices all round, which had led to the growth of official expenditure. He spoke against any reduction of the strength of the Indian Army, and pointed out that in the recent Calcutta riots the military had to be called in to restore order.

Mr. Bates, speaking on Mr. Gokhale's resolution, pointed out that after the experience of committees and commissions, no purpore would be served by another committee on public expenditure. It would be only a waste of time. He suggested that Mr. Gokhale should move a resolution for the creation of an independent audit. He strongly adviced the question of economy to be left in the hands of the Provincial Councils, and opposed the motion.

Mr. Malaviya, who followed Mr. Bates, strongly supported Mr. Gokhale and urged that an inquiry had been urged for the last 14 years. The time had come when Government should not avoid responsibility in the matter. He endorsed every point raised by Mr. Gokhale.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch, Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao said, a strong case has been made out for an enquiry by the Committee and the only question before them was whether the enquiry should be departmental, conducted secretly in their own way, or whether it should be an open enquiry. He submitted that to deal with large questions underlying Financial administration of the country the proper way would be to appoint a Committee of Officials and Non-Officials.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu supported the resolution and pointed out that Mr. Meston's analogy of growth of expenditure in foreign countries was hardly justifiable having regard to the conditions which obtained in India. He spoke against Departmental enquiry and supported outside light being thrown open upon Departmental decisions.

SIR GUY F. WILSON'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said:—

My Lord, on rising to reply to a debate of great interest and importance I should like to express my sense of the obligation, under which my Honourable friend, the mover of this resolution, has placed the Council by affording them this opportunity of considering a subject, which vitally concerns the welfare of India. No one can possibly complain, either of the tone, or of the manner in which the Hon. Mr. Gokhale has presented his case. Both were alike admirable. The matter with which my Hon. friend has dealt would appear to lend itself to the consideraration from two standpoints, the statistical and the general. Mr. Meston has dwelt on the first section of the subject with his usual lucidity and with ability. I propose to deal with the more general aspect of the cause. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale sees, as we all see, the remarkable strides that this country has made in the last 35 years. He acknowledges the great progress in its resources and the great development in its revenues, but he believes its expanding income has been fully hypothecated for its expanding needs and he warns us that the optimism based on our great advance on the past might not blind us to dangers inherent in an equally

RAPID GROWTH OF EXPENDITURE.

In particular, he fears the effect of certain new conditions, to which he thinks our financial arrangements have not yet adapted themselves. On the one hand, our desire to co-operate with China in her efforts against the opium habit will probably involve us in a heavy sacrifice of revenue. On the other hand, we shall have to meet the intermediate, but probably heavy, claims on the public exchequer for progress in education, sanitation and the like. The former consideration indicates a slackening in the growth of our revenues. The latter suggests the wisdom of establishing a wider margin, between our normal resources and our normal expenditure. However well constituted they may be they generally contain one or two weak vessels whose ability is in inverse ratio to their obstinacy. The result is that the report is generally the result of a compromise, and compromise is not good, when a serious principle is involved. But there is another objection to the appointment of such bodies as a last resource. They are apt to set those entrusted with the expenditure of public funds against the enquiry and tend to create an unconscious, but very decided, hostility to proposals for retrenchment or reform. We recognise that it is important, that we should set our own house in order. The Government of India has at its head a Governor General whose varied and distinguished career has been characterised by a.

MARKED REGARD FOR ECONOMY.

as well as efficiency in the administration. Until the contrary is proved we are entitled to hold that under his able guidance the Government of India does not lack the ability to put its own house in order, without turning to extraneous agencies for assistance. The tendency to do so has in the past been perhaps somewhat unduly marked and I believe this Council will not be unwilling to await the result of the unassisted efforts of the Government of India. Before pressing for the creation of an inquisition, I have listened with interest to what Mr. Gates has told the Council regarding the Commissions, which have reported upon Indian expenditure in the past. It would be difficult in India or out of India to bring together a stronger body of Official and non-official opinion than the Commission over which Lord Welby presided, and yet it would be impossible to pretend that they have left any enduring mark upon our public finance. There are unquestionably occasions on which a Commission is a most valuable agency. When public affairs are being influenced by obscure cause, or when the issue involves technical considerations, which require much expert consultations, the case for a Commission is strong. On the present occasion, however, the causes which have led to our growing expenditure are patent to us all, and it is not expert advice, to look into the future and to set our house in order, before these difficulties become acute. That is, I take it, the view of my Honourable friend and think it must be the view of every right thinking man, who has the interest of India at heart. I do not understand Mr. Gokhale to suggest that we should put back the hand of the clock. The mechinery of administration is not built up in a day and if we wish to modify and implify the mechinery, whether on its Military or on its Civil side, our action must be steady and gradual. A sudden retrenchment hardly ever results in permanent economy and the difficulties attending it are particularly great in India. What we require is to keep economy constantly in sight, to guard zealously against the unnecessary spending of a single Rupee and to place a curb upon all tendencies to increase the public expenditure, which is proposed with a view merely to theoritical efficiency or administrational symmetry. I hope I have said enough to convince my Hon'ble friend how entirely I agree with him on

THE NEED FOR CAUTION

in the future and for such ordering of our public expenditure, as will enable us, without haste or embarrassment, to deal with the new situation, as it arises. Further than that however I cannot go. I must part company with my Hon'ble friend, when we come to consider the machinery, which is to lay down the lines of our future financial policy. That duty is to my mind essentially a duty of the Executive Government and I cannot agree that it should be handed over by us to a commission. I have been associated all my official life with Commissions and Committee so much as common sense, and the economic instinct, that we require to consult as Mr. Gates has told the Council a Commission of enquiry into expenditure would hang up much which we are ready to undertake and which we are anxious to pursue. It might shift the responsibility from the proper shoulders and it would tend to complicate issues, which at present in my judgment are rationally simple. Mr. Gokhale has indicated some of the instructions, which he advises us to give to a Commission. If it were appointed apart from the improvement of the audit, a subject to which I shall return later each of the instructions which my friend would impose upon the Commission involves consideration of grave political import. He will not expect the Government of India to indicate their views upon those subjects today. The Honourable Member has alluded to the more extended use of indigenous agency in the Public service. The question is to be raised in a definite form, I understand, by the honourable Mr. Subba Rao. I shall not therefore at the present time state in detail what has already been done in my Department in that direction. My personal sympathies in regard to the

LARGER EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS

in the public service of the Crown cannot come under review in this Council, but as the Finance Member, it is permissible for me to say that from the economic standpoint it seems to be for consideration, whether we might not make greater use than at present of the undoubted abilities of the educated Indians. Indians are not called upon to meet anything like the heavy expenses which are unavoidable in the case of Europeans. Their very religion is conducive to a simpler habit of life and it is not not incumbent upon them for health considerations to pass long periods out of India. Again, an Indian can live and live well on a smaller pension than is essential in the case of an Englishmen living at Home. All this points to

A POTENTIAL SAVING

in the event of its being found possible to extend the employment of Indians in some branches of the Military and Civil Public Service. I revert now to the subject, which is particularly my own and which I am grateful to the hon'ble member for raising, namely the audit of public expenditure in India. I may say at once that I welcome what has been said by my hon'ble friend, both as a recognition on his part of the importance of an object which I have always as much at heart and as giving me an opportunity of indicating what has been under discussion in the penetration of the Secretariat. I speak in this matter, as one who has viewed the question from both sides, as Auditor and now as a Finance Minister. It is indeed to the Finance Members that the point appeals most strongly. It is recognised in England that the Auditor is the most valuable ally of the Finance Dept. It is through the Auditor that the department leasses that its own regulations are observed and it is the Auditor that enables it to enforce the financial order for which it is responsible. It has therefore been my endeavour to increase the independence and

EFFICIENCY OF OUR AUDIT,

a step of no small importance in this direction has been taken by the recent publication of what is known as the Audit Resolution defining the classes of expenditure which require the Secretary of State's sanction. The resolution does not enumerate any new principle but it gathers together, it codifies and emphasises principles hitherto scattered or indeterminate. This marks a distinct advance.

Another question which has been taken up is the

APPROPRIATION OF AUDIT

by which is meant the watching of expenditure against budget grants. In this connection I may refer to our annual appropriation report. The report is published and is available to Honourable members. It deals in comprehensive and minute fashion with departures from Budget provision and with the changes from year to year in the revenue and expenditure. I recognised however sometime ago that the form of the report was capable of improvement and I took steps to the effect in alterations, which will be apparent in the next report. The provincial report from which a general report is compiled by the Comptroller General are due in October. My examination of the questions could not be completed by that time and further alterations from that may be found necessary and cannot therefore take effect for another year.

AMALGAMATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Lastly, I may allude to the amalgamation, recently affected, between the Public Works and what are called the Civil Accounts. I may explain very briefly that, while ordinary Provincial Departments are subject to the Audit of Accounts by Officers, subordinate to the Finance Department, the Chief Account Officer for Public Works and Railways used to be attached to other Secretariats of the Government of India. This divergence of system has now ceased. Both the branches of the Accounts are equally under the Finance Department and from their fusion I anticipate good and far-reaching results. You cannot bring into close contact two systems of Accounts, which so far have developed separately without giving rise to new ideas. This is a question on which for the present I can only lightly touch, but there are three things I should like to say. The first is that there is a great deal of spade work to be done in connection with the amalgamation of our Accounts system. Secondly, I have a fairly intimate knowledge of the English system of Audit and I fully appreciate its great advantages. But Audit must to some extent follow administration and recognise and I think my Hon'ble friend will recognise that the system of administration in the two countries are so different that the greatest caution is essential in adapting to Indian conditions the results of English experience. Lastly, I have to point out that this question has been considered between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on three separate occasions since 1881 and the conclusion on each occasion was that

NO RADICAL CHANGE WAS NECESSARY.

I do not, I may say, accept the conclusion as final. Circumstances may change and have changed, but it is obvious that a decision thrice repeated cannot be reversed without the most serious deliberation. I claim that in quite recent years there has been a distinct improvement in our audit system and the Hon'ble member has my assurance that I will do my best to complete the work which is already in progress. My Lord, I shall not trespass longer on the time of the Council.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

is the duty of all Governments. It is especially the sacred duty of the Government in this country. I would remind the Council of a remark which I made in my Budget speech last year. It was to the effect, I am sure, that it absolutely essential to introduce greater sobriety in our public expenditure, if we are to avoid deficits and consequent enhanced taxation. This is no longer a pious expression of an individual opinion. The Government of India share that view and are prepared to carry it into effect. I am prepared to announce that all the members of the Government of India will during the current year subject the expenditure for which they are individually responsible to close scrutiny with a view to effecting all possible economies.

In regard to

ARMY EXPENDITURE

in particular I think it only fair to state that the Commander-in-Chief volunteered to institute a thorough inquiry into the question of military expenditure recognising the necessity for it and expressing his intention to reduce unnecessary expenditure and duplicate forces (as well as extravagance in the administration) and to get the best work out of those retained. At the same time the Commander-in-Chief naturally insist on thorough efficiency in regard to armament. We cannot accept the resolution as it stands. I do not know whether after the assurance I have been able to give him my hon'ble friend will wish to press it to a decision. I hope he will not do so, because I think that a decision might be misunderstood, as an implication, that we are not on the subject of economy. We certainly are. The assurance has yet lightly been given and the intentions to carry it into effect, I am not one of those who believe that a resolution is necessarily framed with a view to embarrass the Government. On the contrary, I think that resolutions are often framed with a view to assisting the Government and I accept Mr. Gokhale's resolution as one framed in that spirit. Last year I extended to the hon'ble member my sympathy. This year I am able to go a step further. I am in agreement with him as to the object he has in view but I disagree as to the method by which he proposed to arrive at the result we both wish to attain. I may even find salvation and whole-heartedly agree with him from first to last on one thing. We are all of one mind and it is an intellectual treat to hear Mr. Gokhale give an exposition of his views. He and I seem to be proceeding not on parallel, but on converging lines and that is how it should be, for antagonism has no place between a Finance Minister and Indian members, who desire the good of their country.

After Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson had spoken Mr Gokhale summed up the debate.

HON'BLE MR. GOKHALE'S REPLY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale in reply said:—That before the discussion was brought to a close he must crave His Lordship's indulgence for the second time, because he thought he ought to reply to some of the criticisms which had been offered. Mr. Meston began by saying that if the expenditure in this country had doubled itself in thirty-five years the same thing had happened in other countries. He almost anticipated that argument and hence what he did was to divide that period into four periods and take each small group of years, so that for the purpose of comparison the period should be one. There was one thing he would like to say. It was a thing which would extend both ways, namely, the analogy to foreign countries. If the Government of India would accept for itself the responsibilities that the Governments of other countries accepted, it gave them among other things,

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

He for one would be satisfied then. Mr. Meston said it would be better to take 1898 as the starting year instead of 1901. He (Mr. Gokhale) also thought at one time of taking 1898-99, but did not do so because he wished to avoid anything that was unfair. That year would not do, because it came between the famine of 1897-98 and the famine of 1900-01 and the revenue that year was larger on account of the arrears collected after the famine. Therefore, he could not take that year as it was not a normal year. As regards the increase in collection which he (Mr. Gokhale) admitted, he did not know what to answer. Mr. Weston's argument came to this, that there had been an increase of nine millions but that so much had been spent on this and so much on that that the total had been nine millions. He would give only one illustration of the way in which Mr. Meston had been compelled to argue in this matter. Mr. Meston said that the establishments had to be increased. That was also his contention. He asked whether the establishments should have been increased, but Mr. Meston said nothing in answer to that. Then Mr. Meston said that there had been an

INCREASE IN STATIONERY

and said he supposed they had been writing much more than they used to do. If Officials wrote more than what they used to do, the fault was theirs, because Lord Curzon gave orders that all writing should be curtailed. Not a word of this did they hear from Mr. Meston who merely said the Officials had been writing more. Mr. Meston's last point was that while the expenditure had increased during the last nine years a great deal, there was a remission of taxation of four millions. He (Mr. Gokhale) quite recognised that there had been this remission of taxation, but one had to remember that it was not more than what was due to the people of this country on account of the saving which the Government effected for Home charges.

Turning to Mr. Brunyate's speech Mr. Gokhale remarked that his argument briefly amounted to this that the country was getting good value for its money. He (Mr. Gokhale) did not question that after the profound change that had taken place in the Central Asian affairs, it was fair that the Military expenditure should continue on the same high scale as before. For thirty years there was the fear that Russia was drawing nearer and nearer to this country. If the Anglo-Russian Convention to which Mr. Haque had referred was a reality, they should benefit by it. Lord Mayo said that every skilling taken for

MILITARY EXPENDITURE

was so much withdrawn from those vast sums which were necessary to be spent on the moral and material development of the people.

As regards Mr. Madge's speech he was glad to have Mr. Madge's support though the latter offered it in his own way. Mr. Madge seemed to imagine that he had given up his criticism of the Railway expenditure last year. He did not bring that up to-day, because he heard that this year the working of Railways were being kept down and if that was so the discussion last year had not been in vain. Mr. Madge said that not a single European soldier in this country could be spared and drew attention to the fact of troops being wanted for the recent riots in Calcutta. It was difficult to take such an argument seriously. If unfortunately there was real internal commotion in the country, would an Army of sixty thousand or seventy thousand troops suffice to quell it? The Government did not spend so much on the contentment and the loyalty of the people. Lastly, Mr. Madge thought that the system of examination by Audit was unnecessary. Mr. Madge differed from him, but that was a small matter. But Mr. Madge differed from the greatest statesmen of England, France, Germany and Russia. If Mr. Madge liked that singular distinction he had no objection.

Referring to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's speech Mr. Gokhale said he was indebted to Sir Guy for the courtesy of his remarks and his very friendly tone. When Sir Guy adopted a specially friendly tone he (Mr. Gokhale) became somewhat suspicious. That was his experience last year. While Sir Guy was giving him sympathy without stint he was putting on fresh taxes. But having regard to what fell from Sir Guy at the close of his speech he (Mr. Gokhale) withdrew his resolution for this one year only, because at the end of that period they would be able to judge how far Sir Guy would carry out what he said. Sir Guy had also said that His Excellency the Viceroy had just assumed the reins of office and had come here with a reputation for economy and under the circumstances he asked for leave to withdraw his resolution for this year.

His Excellency the Viceroy said : "Permission is granted to the Hon'ble member to withdraw his resolution. I think, gentlemen, now we have arrived at the end of the work before us for the time being and I propose now that the Council should adjourn till Tuesday the 31st instant. The meeting on that occasion will be of a purely formal character, namely, the presentation of the report on the Factory Bill. The presence of Honourable additional members who are not resident in Calcutta will not be necessary. It may, however, be convenient for the Honourable members to know that after the adjournment of the 31st instant, the Council will not meet till the 14th March, when the Financial Statement will be presented to the Council. The Council, gentlemen, is now adjourned."

The Council was then adjourned to 31st January, when formal business will be transacted, including the presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Factory Bill.

His Excellency announced that the Council would next meet on 1st March, when the financial statement will be presented.

SHOLAPUR CATTLE SHOW.

The Sholapur Cattle Show in connection with the Cudda Fair was held at Sholapur on 17th instant. The number of animals (cattle) competing for the show this year was 260 as against 398 last year. The decrease in number was due to plague which is now prevalent in Sholapur. The people who used to bring good cattle for Show usually from long distances were absent and the animals present were more or less from a few Talukas of the Sholapur district only and a few from Jath State. The quality of the animals competing was no doubt inferior to those shown in previous years, but, as stated above, owing to the plague people from other places bringing good cattle had not come. A total amount of 700 in prize and two silver medals presented by Government were awarded. Below is a short description of the classes and the names of winners of first prizes.

In class for Khillari bulls, 3 years and over, suitable for breeding, there were 59 entries and the first prize of Rs. 50 was awarded to Vithoba Gopala Mali, of Indapur Taluka, Poona District.

In class for Khillari bulls, under 3 years, suitable for breeding, there were 47 entries and first prize of Rs. 40 was awarded to Govinda Sheku Gaikwad, of Madha Taluka. This man was also awarded the large silver medal presented by Government for exhibiting the best bull in the Show.

In class for Khillari cows in calf or with calf at foot there were 15 entries only. First prize of Rs. 40 was awarded to Bali Daji Gaikwad, of Pandharpur Taluka. Also the small silver medal of the Government was awarded to him for the best cow in the Show.

In class for heifer, 2 years and 3 years, the entries were very poor.

In class for pairs of work cattle there were 24 pairs. First prize of Rs. 35 was awarded to Sambu Naru Mali, of Madha Taluka.

In class for single bullocks, 4 teeth and over, there were 43 entries. First prize was awarded to Bhimaji Govind Gadwalkar, of Indi taluka, Bijapur district.

This Show is held every year at Sholapur to which the Government contribute Rs. 500 and two silver medals and the District Local Board of Sholapur, Rs. 200. This Show is held particularly to encourage the breed of good Khillari animals.

It is reported that 26 of the Brazilian naval mutineers, undergoing imprisonment on the Island des Cobras in Rio de Janeiro Harbour, died from sunstroke, while repairing the defences of the island. Nineteen others succumbed to suffocation in the prison cells.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

The Wimbledon Cup.

The first day's play in the competition for the Wimbledon Cup took place yesterday morning over the local links. The conditions are by medal play over eighteen holes, the competitor returning the lowest scratch score, retaining the cup for one year and in addition receiving a prize. A handicap in both Senior and Junior Classes is also being held at the same time. In the competitions lately held, some very good rounds have been played, but yesterday the best score returned was 41 by Gittins, who leads for the cup by one stroke from Captain Adair. Up to the last hole Gittins played a fine game, his score for the eight holes being 35 only. He started badly by driving out of bounds from the first "tee," but made an excellent approach shot and holed out in five. He got the second hole in four. Driving a long ball to the third he made a bad second and over-ran the green with his third. Missing a yard putt he took six strokes. With a good drive and approach he was on the fourth green in two and holing a long putt got the hole in three. Another good drive at the next hole took him well clear of the screen, but he was short with his second, holing out in four. From a bad lie to the long hole he was just short of the screen with his second, his third just overran the green and he holed out in five. The next two holes cost him four each and his score for the eight holes stood at 35. Driving to the last hole he pulled badly, and in trying to play a low shot ran into the screen guarding the green and he took six for the hole. Adair started well with a three to the first hole after an indifferent drive. He then took fives to each of the next four holes, his game through the green being excellent but his putting was weak. He took six to the long hole and finished the last three holes in thirteen, taking five to the ninth. For the Senior handicap competition, Gittins and Jessop tie with nett scores of 42, while for the Junior handicap, Dunkerley with a handicap of nine leads by one stroke from Abbott and Owen with a nett score of 38. Dunkerley crossed the road in fifteen and was one under fives going to the fifth hole. He took seven strokes to both the fifth and sixth, and with fours at the next two ended with a six to the last hole, a fairly steady round for a player with a nine handicap. Scores :—

WIMBLEDON CUP.

	Score.
A Gittins ...	41
Capt H S Adair	42
J W Jessop ...	43
A L S Roberts	44
C A Russ ...	46
A C Owen ...	46
E E Coombs...	47
H P T Lattey	47
W Dunkerley	47
R G Abbott	48
R E A Elliott	49
H E Harrington	50
H B Murray	50
H R Greaves	50
C L Burns ...	50
A Foulkes ...	51
E P Comber	52
C E Marsden	57

SENIOR HANDICAP.

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
A Gittins ...	41	+1	42
J W Jessop...	43	—1	42
Capt Adair	42	+2	44
A L S Roberts	44	+1	45
C A Russ	46	Scr	46
H P T Lattey	47	—1	46
E E Coombs	47	Scr	47
E P Comber	52	—3	49

JUNIOR HANDICAP.

W Dunkerley	47	—9	38
R G Abbott	48	—9	39
A C Owen...	46	—7	39
A Foulkes...	51	—9	42
H E Harrington	50	—8	42
H R Greaves	50	—6	44
C L Burns...	50	—5	45
H B Murray	50	—5	45
R E A Elliott	49	—4	45
C E Marsden	57	—9	49

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 25.

The tie between the Munsters and the Allahabad Volunteers in the All-India Hockey Tournment was replayed this morning, and resulted in a win for the Munsters by one goal to love.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia," Jan. 27.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Persia," with the English mails of the 13th instant, expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

McIntosh, Mr W
Butcher, Revd L B
Digby-Beste, Mr H Mrs and inft
Thorne, Revd C W
Tomes, Mr W F
Smalley, Mr R B Miss A
Hall, Mr C R
Hawkins, Miss
Harris, Miss L
Jackson, Miss
Saunders, Miss
Paterson, Miss J Miss M and Miss D
Thom, Mrs
Saikies, Mr St C
Drake, Capt H B Mrs
Sarkies, Mr S C and Miss
Bousall, Mr A C
Sarkiss, I M S Col S C
Wood, Mr A E
Stewart, Mr C
Fuller, Capt J H M
Cortett, Mrs and Miss
Sheppard, Miss A
Rogers, Mrs A
Forman, Mr T L
Lawber, Mr J R
Bold, Miss A and Miss E
Gentles, Capt A E
Crouch, Mr Mrs child and inft
Gardiner, Mr A M
Wilkinson, Mr A
Robinson, Mr W
Bell, Mr W M
MacMillan, Mr H R M
Smalley, Miss E
Smith, Mr W M
Sen, Mr P K, Mrs and child
Lewin, Mr F G M
Macllwaine, Capt G L
Loughborough, Miss
Ahmad, Mr S B
Sister, Annie
Elliot, Mr W
Constance, Lady Snagge
Clegg, Mr
Hearamarch, Mr
Branwell, Mr A
Rose, Miss

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Swiney Maj A J H
Buchanan, Mr R R Mrs
Boys, Mr L
Cockell, Mr C L and Mr M F
Vlasto, Mr A A
Jolly, Mr E H P
Warren, Mr N H Y
Band, Mr R N
MacCaw, Mr V H
MacCaw, Mr W J M M P
Selkirk, Mr A
Hopwood, Mr A and Mrs
Gray, Miss
Beatty, Miss
Mathews, Mr
Jardine, Mr J J
Ingham, Mr W J
Hickman, Mr K St J Mrs and Inft
Kenny Mr S L
Zosh Mr
Harney Mr A A
Evans Mr J H
Hall Mr W
Messent Mr F B
De Briglie Prince A de, Prince A, Valet, and maid
Bume Mr and Mrs.
Russell, Miss
Emerson Sir W
Bond Mr F S and Mrs
Graig Mr A
Cassidy Mr C and child
Remington Mr F C
Des Cberses Reme
Clayton Mr J and Mrs.
Gregson Mr C B
McLeod Mr C E
Emmery Mr
Fairhurst Mr G H
Rosher Mr
Temple Sir R
Kerr Mr D M
Hooper, Mr R
Brocheton, Mr Valet
Cheshire, Mr J J
Smith, Mr J A
De Fonquieres, Mr A
De Polignac R A M le Comte C M le Comte T Valet
Tabor, Mrs and Miss
Garrett, Fisher Mr W E and Mrs
Lowenader, Mr F
Keddle Mr S
Jacob Mr, S M
Jones, Mr H
De Chabrignac, M le Vicomte
Bease, Miss
Bullin, Miss
Pakenham, Welsh Mr A R Mrs and 2 children and nurse
Sewell, Mr V A
Elliott, Mr H
Minshin, Col F F
Balfour, Mr H H
Howbett, Mr
Prophet, Miss and maid
Walker, Mr R R
Rudge, Mr W M Mrs and child
Benton, Mr
Mrs R St J Hichman's nurse (Miss Ellis)
De Broglie, Prince A
Engell, Mr G S
Moore, Mr S
Wright, Mr R

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Mc Minn, Miss
Mann, Mr J J and Mrs
De Rolland, Gen Baron De S

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Moody, Miss J O
Roberts, Miss
Angel, Miss
McIvery, Mrs A A child and infant

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Shea, Maj J S M
Stephen, Mr J G A
Breslaner, Mr W A
Miller, Mr E
Leicester, Mr B
Brown, Mr J S

BOMAAY RACES.

Seventh Extra Meeting.

Saturday, January 2

HANDICAP.

SELLING PLATE.—6 furlongs, Chivalry 5lbs. Pincher (late, Chain Lightning) 10st, T 8st 9lbs, Bocmey, 7st 12lbs, Signorina 7st Comeback 7st 6lbs, Ashdown 7st 3lbs.

THE ALL PONY PLATE.—6 furlongs. Els 8lbs, Lady Manne 9st 6lbs, Leo Grand 9st Cheeky 8st 11lbs, Encourage 7st 9lbs, Comeback 4lbs, Evening Herald 7st, Golightly 6st 10lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised

THE MATOONGA PLATE.—About 1 1-4 Precious 10st 7lbs, Racet 9st 2lbs, Young Salan 1lb, Sir Visto 8st 12lbs, Tajulmulook 8st 8lbs, M 8st 6lbs, Sir Hugo 8st 5lbs, Zainulmulook 8st Young Faker 8st 2lbs, Famous 8st, Balmoral 13lbs, Asfundier 7st 12lbs, Well Done 7st Tunis 7st 8lbs, Durma 7st 5lbs, Braganza 7 Urgent 7st 3lbs, Spearmint 7st 2lbs, Best Luck 7 Seres 7st, Lama 6st 10lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised

THE DADAR PLATE.—6 furlongs. Rajput 7lbs, Tachreet 10st 1lb, Lookman 9st 13lbs, Pasha 9st 9lbs, Abdul Malik 9st 6lbs, Jehang 5lbs, Ashroff 9st 3lbs, Bay Middleton 9st 2lbs, M 9st 2lbs, Guinea Mohur 9st 2lbs, Gold Mint 9st, chester 9st, Meerjan 8st 12lbs, Minerva 8st Gafal 8st 10lbs, Satanic 8st 8lbs, Sares 8st 5lbs, S 8st 4lbs, Zinfandel 8st 4lbs, Fahad Beg 8st 3lbs, Falcon 8st 2lbs, Hoodaib 8st 1lb, Zari 7st 13lbs, 7st 12lbs, Azaad 7t 9lbs, Woolwinder 7st Yacoot 7st 6lbs, Shanwar 7 st 5lbs, Plassy 7st sharar 7st 3lbs, Real Blood, 7st 3lbs, Fado 7 Mezahim 7st, Antiea 6st 13lbs, Conqueror 6st Nishan 6st 10lbs, Good Morning 6st 9lbs, Arnio 7lbs, Panala II 6st 4lbs.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struc before 6 p. m. Thursday, 26th January 1911.

BOMBAY RACES 1911.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUA

Final Entries closed on Tuesday January 24.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE—Distance about Miles—1st Entries 10 and 2nd Entries 1—R R S' ton aged and J C Smith's Lancasterite, aged.

THE IMPORTERS PLATE—Distance 5 furlo 1st Entries 11 and 2nd Entries 4—F M Garda's Loaf aged, H H The Yuvaraja of Mysore's M aged, H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's Vigorous age R R S' Leo Grand 14 1 1-4 6 years.

THE FORT PLATE—Distance 6 furlong Entries 18, 2nd Entries nil—Capt M R K Hod Dojan 13 3 1-2 by wire, R R S' Steward 14, bhai's Ashroff 14 and Chief of Manavadar's Beg 14.

THE PADDOCK PLATE—Distance 5 furlo 1st Entries 14 and 2nd Entries nil—A S O Abdul Malik 13 2 1-2.

THE NEW PLATE—Distance 1-2 Mile—1st E 18, 2nd Entries 6—Hossain bin Tahar's Mat-ba 13 2, Ahmed Hazamy's Sir Albert 13 3 and Pen 2 3-4, H Ahmed and M Shirazi's Muzafer Pasha Hajee Ally Khadera's Khadravi 13 3 and R Croesus 13 3 3-4.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 11TH FEBRUA

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP—Di about 1 mile 1 furlong—1st Entries 15 and 2n tries 3—H H Maharaja Jam Sahib's Ebullitio J C Smith's Lancasterite.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE—Distance longs—1st Entries 13 and 2nd Entries 1—H H raja Jam Saheb's bre g Pant aged by wire.

THE IMPORTER'S HANDICAP—Distance longs—1st Entries 17 and 2nd Entries 7—F M G The Loaf, H H The Maharaja of Mysore's Eusta H H Maharaja Jam Saheb's Metal Boy and Vi

THE BOMBAY DERBY—Distance about 4 furlongs—1st Entries 20 and 2nd Entries 1— Talib's Zainulmulook 5 years, Capt M R K Ho Dojan 13 3 1-2 aged by wire, Nanabhai's Brag years, Chief of Manavadar's Hoodaib 13 3 1- and Straight Tep aged.

THE STEWARD'S PURSE—Distance 5 furl 1st Entries 18 2nd Entries 5—The Chief of M dar's Golightly 14 1 3-4.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE—Di about 7 furlongs—1st Entries 19 and 2nd Entrie A S Oomer's Abdul Malik 13 2 1-2, Capt M R K son's Dojan 13 3 1-2 by wire, Nanabhai's Ash and Meerjan 13 3 1-2.

THE MELTON PLATE—Distance 6 furlong Entries 26 and 2nd Entries 14—Salim A Reh Brazee 14, Kasmail Gassoo's Budrani 13 3 3-4, bin Saleh's Upright 13 2 3-4, Abdool Aziz Grequa 13 1 1-4, Ahmed Hazamy's Chaman Mahomed Husain's Dawood Beg 14, S A W Timon 13 2 3-4 and Mujeed Jurjis' Little Laffy 13

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, 13TH FEBRUAR

THE FLYING PLATE—Distance 5 furlong entries 18 and 2nd entries 2—H H Maharaja Sahib's Punt by wire and Vigorous and R R S'

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE—Distance a Mile—1st entries 15 and 2nd entries 7—F M G The Loaf, Man Mohan's Lady Spring by wire Maharaja Jam Sahib's Metal Boy and G K's C Arms.

THE SALSETTE PLATE—Distance about 7 longs—1st entries 18 and 2nd entries 3—Nana Braganza, Abdoola Mana's Rocksand, Chief of vadar's Straight Tip and Nanabhai's Spearmint.

THE TOWN PLATE—Distance about 1 Mile entries 19 and 2nd entries nil—A S Oomer's Pasha 13 3 1-2 and Capt M R K Hodgson's 13 3 1-2 by wire.

THE MIDGET PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs entries 21 and 2nd entries 2—Ahmed Hazamy's 13 2 1-2, Chief of Manavadar's Fahad Beg 14 Nanabhai's Ashroff 14.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 15TH FEBRUA

THE EXETER PLATE—Distance about 7 longs—1st entries 18 and 2nd entries 3—H H M raja Jam Sahib's Metal Boy and Ebullition, & R Posco and Oakton.

THE STAND PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs entries 17 and 2nd entries 3—H H Maharaja of sore's Eustace, H H Maharaja Jam Sahib's Punt wire and Vigorous.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PURS Distance about 1 1-4 Miles—1st entries 24 and entries nil—Ali bin Talib's Zainulmulook and N bhai's Braganza.

THE SECOND DEALERS—Distance about 1 Miles—1st entries 13 and 2nd entries 9—D S M and A R Dakeel's Young Majub 13 3 3-4, Ali Talib's Roz-el-Mulook 4 years, Singer 13 3 3-4 6 y and Shait-el-Mulook 3 years, Hajee Mahmood M med's Hoojaz 4 years, Esmail Gusseo's Lazim years, Tabar Yunis' Sayel 14 4 years, Kacoo Saleh's Parakaretu 14 4 years, Fahad bin Saif's wood 6 years, Salim A Rehman's g a h Brazee 1 years, Abdoola Faras' The Czar 4 years, Mabo Husain's Dawood Beg 14 6 years, Johnson's Merchant 6 years, Faraj bin Sanad's German 4 y R R S', Steward 14 6 years, A K Dakayel and Shamlan's Once More 13 3 1-2 4 years and Sal Rehman's Malik-el-Soudan 4 years.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE—Distance 6 furlon 1st entries 14 and 2nd entries 3—R G Baldock's N kapa 14 1 3-4 and Chief of Manavadar's Golightly 1 3-4.

THE ASIAN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs entries 32 and 2nd entries 3—A S Oomer's Abd Malik 13 2 1-2 and Lion's Sanjakdhar 13 3 1-2

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 18th February 1911.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP—Distance 1 mile furlongs—1st Entries 15 and 2nd Entries 1—R R Oakton, M Goculdass' Refresher 14-2, M Goculdass A Nanjee's Cheeky 14-1, J C Smith's Lancasterite.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs. 1st Entries 19 and 2nd Entries 2—H H Maharaja Ja Saheb's Punt (by wire), Vigorous and Ebullition, & S' Posco.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 1½ mile —1st Entries 9 and 2nd Entries 8—F M Garda's T Loaf, Man Mohan's Lady Spring (by wire), H H Mah raja Mysore's Eustace, H H Maharaja Jam Saheb Metal Boy.

THE TURF CLUB CUP—Distance 1 mile 5 fu longs—1st entries 19 and 2nd entries 1—Ali bin Talib Zainulmulook, M R K Hodgson's Dojan 13 3 1 (by wire), R R S' Hamdoon, Nanabhai's Bragan Chief of Manavadar's Straight Tip, and Chief of Man vadar's Hoodaib 13 3 1-2.

THE DESERT PLATE—Distance about 1 mile furlong—1st entries 17 and 2nd entries 1—M R Hodgson's Dojan 13 3 1-2 (by wire), and Chief o Manavadar's Fahad Beg 14.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs—1 entries 27 and 2nd entries 2—Nanabhai's Ashroff 14,

THE INNOVATION PLATE—Distance about mile—1st entries 11 and 2nd entries 2—M Goculdas Evening Herald 14 1-4.

POONA OLD BIRD RACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 25.

The second Old Bird race of Poona and Kirk Homing Society was held on the 14th instant fr Secunderabad, a distance of 320 miles. Sergt J Renyon's bird won the first prize. The following the result :—

1st Sergt. J. Renyon (velocity) 858 yards pe minute.

2nd Mr. Calvert Renyon (velocity) 858 yards.

3rd Sergt. Mathews (velocity) 740 Yards.

4th Colonel Finch (velocity) 725 Yards.

The last race of the season will take place on 4th proximo and General Alderson, C. B., Commanding the 6th Poona Division, has kindly presented a silver cup to be awarded to the winner of the race.

BY THE WAY.

ULUG BEG'S OBSERVATORY.

he desolates region of Russian Turkestan, which once again been visited by a great earthquake, a famous centre of astronomical research more a century before Copernicus published his ous theory of the solar system. At Samark- in 1437, Ulug Beg, son of Tamerlane, the great ul Emperor of Hindustan, erected an observa-, from which he made long and careful observa- s of the stars, and compiled the first star cata- e ever made since Hipparchus roughly surveyed heavens sixteen hundred years previously. The rvatory of Ulug Beg has long since disappeared, there is a well-equipped Russian Government rvatory at Tashkend, whence the first news of dnesday's earthquake was telegraphed to Europe.

THE "THREE KINGS OF COLOGNE."

he Magi, or Wise Men from the East, whose ship at Bethlehem is being commemorated in the pel Royal to-day, are often called the "Three gs" of Cologne, whither their relics are supposed ave been brought by the Empress Helena. Their ndary names of Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthasar frequently given for Christian names to children he Continent. The Royal Epiphany gifts of gold, kincense, and myrrh, carried in a box ornamented a spangled star, were always ceremoniously ent by English Sovereigns in person until the e of the eighteenth century.

THE "SPELL" OF ST. ANDREWS.

ddison's Will Wimble excused himself for his ographical deficiencies by saying that he "spelt a gentleman." St. Andrews, that ancient seat of ning, may be glad to know, the Edinburg spatch" says, of Will's plea after being pilloried Cockney for the spelling of some of its notice- rds. In one of the churches, it seems, there is ntimation that services are held at certain hours y "Sabbth," while on the venerable links there inted notice that "The public are requested to of the grass." One has often heard of the spell t. Andrews, but scarcely expected to find it in particular form.

COCAINE IN MONTREAL.

one police district alone in Montreal, according correspondent of the "Lancet," there are said to 600 young people of both sexes addicted to ine. So widespread has the habit become that es have made several pronouncements upon the er to the public, one asserting that "Cocaine is worst danger to our social life in Montreal." Dominion parole officer states that 12 per cent. he prisoners ascribe their downfall to cocaine. n September 10 to November 20, the police rds show that seventy-five people have been ted for selling the drug. One hundred and fifty ts and convictions have been made in the rder's Court since last May. Recorder Weir of the stream of mothers visiting him and im- ing the authorities to save their children. The is most prevalent amongst young people be- n the ages of sixteen and twenty-four.

HAIRDRESSERS AND HYGIENE.

hat powers the National Institute of Tricholo- possesses in respect of its members is not known, if membership of the body imposes compliance its recommendations, the conditions in which ic hair-cutting and shaving are conducted seem y to improve very materially. The institute, British Medical Journal" tells us, has drawn ith medical assistance a code detailing what ods in hairdressing and shaving are desirable undesirable respectively. Many of the recom- lations do not seem to involve any material ture from practices already common in high- hairdressing saloons, but others are compara- y novel. The use of machine brushes, of ges, of alum blocks, powder-puffs, soap tablets, naked head rests is condemned; while clippers, ed at all, should, it is stated, be taken to pieces day and thoroughly-cleansed with hot water disinfectant solution.

COMMONWEALTH'S WAGES LIST.

n addition of about £20,000 a year to the ralian Commonwealth's wages list is involved in eclassification of letter-carriers, postal assistants, men, instrument fitters, porters, batterymen, drivers, storemen, and other postal servants in general division. The recent decision of the inet to pay the minimum rate to all adults in Commonwealth service means an additional cost £23,000, so that the total increase resulting from two changes amounts to £43,000 yearly.

EARTHQUAKES OF THE YEAR.

During the year just concluded, it is interesting note, there were no fewer than 104 earthquakes orded by the Milne seismograph at the Royal servatory, Edinburgh, the most remarkable shocks orded being at Iceland, Guiana, Algeria, Zanzi-, and Glasgow. These 104 earthquakes under iew merit the title large according to observatory tistics. If we are to include both large and small, total earth disturbances for the year are well er 250. Quite enough.

THE "WONDER ELEMENT."

The announcement from South Australia, that a h radium bearing lode has been discovered in that olony is not unexpected. For some time Australian ologists have been searching for the "wonder ele- ent," and two years ago the Director of the Victo- an Geological Survey reported that carnotite, with hich radium is known to be associated, had been und in the Broken Hill district of South Australia. here seems sound scientific reasons for the belief at radium is to a large extent the cause of the rth's heat, and that it is, therefore, fairly uniformly istributed throughout the whole crust of the earth. has been found in minerals mined in Asia, urope, America, Africa, and India, and now ustralia completes the list of the great land masses the globe.

REGIMENTAL HEAD-DRESS.

The decision of the Army Council to equip the fantry of the line with a shako in place of the pre- nt helmet directs attention to the fact that seven ifferent styles of headgear are already worn by the nmounted branches. These include the three des- iptions of busby adopted by the Guards, Fusiliers, nd Rifles; the Highland feather bonnet of kilted orps; and "Kilmarnock" of the Royal Scots; the hako of the Scottish Rifles; and the cloth-covered helmet of the ordinary line regiment. The most xpensive among these is the feather bonnet, which costs about £15. Very little less, however, is charg- ed for the Guardsman's "bearskin" or the Fusilier's "racoon cap." The King's Royal Rifles, Royal Irish Rifles, and Rifle Brigade wear a diminutive busby of Persian lambskin, valued at about £5; and the shako of the Highland Light Infantry and the Scottish Rifles is obtainable for £3 10s.

SUNDAY TELEPHONE WORK.

No person is required to work in the Australian telephone exchange on Sunday, if he or she has conscientious scruples. So many of the telephonists in Melbourne have conscientious scruples that those who are not similarly troubled have to suffer hardship. They point out that, if none of the telephonists had scruples, they would be required to work on only one Sunday, in seven or eight, whereas now they must perforce work every second or third Sunday. In Sydney there are 263 female telephonists, of whom only fourteen have conscientious scruples against Sunday work. In Melbourne, 120 female telephonists out of a total of 213 have such scruples. None of the forty male telephonists in Sydney, has applied for Sunday exemption, but in Melbourne, twenty-six out of forty-three males have conscientious scruples. The Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth has expressed the greatest sympathy with those who object conscientiously to working on Sunday, and says he will try to meet their scruples as far as possible.

The Maryland, of the Pacific fleet, wins the pennant for the best score made in battle practice in 1910. The South Dakota is second and the Delaware third.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 3 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CORONATION GIFT TO THE QUEEN.

Every Mary of the British Empire, be she old or young, lowly or exalted, is invited to subscribe to a Coronation gift to Queen Mary which is to be presented on the occasion of the greatest moment of her life. The gift may be as small as a penny in no case must it exceed £1. A list of all the contributors will be kept but not the amount given by each. Contributions must be made before May 1. It will then be decided whether the gift shall take the form of a personal ornament to be worn by the Queen or that of a sum of money to be placed at her Majesty's disposal to allocate to whatever purpose she may determine. Although essentially private in its origin the fund is under distinguished auspices. The executive committee consists of:—

Lady Mary Trefusis, Porthgwidden, Devoran, Cornwall.

Miss Mary Grimes, 43, Bessborough-gardens, S.W.

Miss Mary Codrington, 110, Eaton-square, S.W.

Miss Mary Gilmour, The Inch, Liberton, Midlothian.

Lady Mary Dowson, Dartrey, co-Monaghan.

The Hon. Mary Trefusis, 40A, Connaught-street W.

Mrs. Arthur Burton, 6 Leonard-place, Kensington, W.

Miss Mary Hancock, 10, Upper Chadwell-street, Middleton-square, E.C.

Contributions may be sent to any one of these ladies, to the lady representative for each country, or to the bankers, Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph and Company, 43, Charing Cross, London, S.W. The list of country representatives is now practically complete, and it can be obtained by application to any members of the committee.

THE OFFICERS.

Lady Mary Trefusis, Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen, is the chairwoman of the committee. Miss Mary Codrington is the secretary for England, Miss Mary Gilmour, the secretary for Scotland, Lady Mary Dawson, the secretary for Ireland, and the Hon. Mary Trefusis, the secretary for London. Their addresses will be found above. Every letter should be marked on the envelope "Q. M. C. G." (that is Queen Mary's Coronation Gift). No contribution can be acknowledged unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Owing to a misunderstanding several contributions have already been sent directly to the Queen. That must not be done. As already stated the contributions must go to a member of the executive committee, a county representative or the bankers. Nobody knows how many Marys there are in the Empire, except that it is safe to say that the bearers of no other name exceed them in number. In lone Bute and Cumbrae, where Lady Bute sent out a circular to her own people instant replies were received from 1,200 Marys. The Marys are a specially privileged class in this year of grace, but the real Marys of the Committee, determined not to be too exclusive, have decided to extend the rules so as to include all permutations of their honoured name. Contributions will be welcomed from all who bear the names of:—

Mary,	May,	Maria,
Marian,	Marie,	Marion,

but from nobody else.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th January.

Saturday 28th January 1911.

29. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies. Fire Discipline and 6 inch B.L.C. Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Battery. O. C. Companies are requested to arrange for complete manning of the 6 inch B.L.J. Group. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Thursday 26th January 1911.

32. Proficiency Class.—The Proficiency Class will be held at B.V.A Club at 7 p.m. Subject—Company Drill and Guard Duties.

Sunday 29th January 1911.

33. Musketry.—The Inter Company Competition will be fired off on the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Sunday next 29th instant. Firing to commence at 8 a.m. Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards, Captain of Teams to be on the Range to draw for places at 7-45 a. m. Aperture Sights not allowed.

Saturday, 11th March 1911.

34. D. R. F. Examination.—This Examination will take place at the B.C. Tower Cumballa Hill at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Sunday, 12th February 1911.

35. Gun Layers Examination.—This Examination will take place at Mahaluxmi Battery on conclusion of practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 25th January.

90. Detail for the week ending 28th instant :—

To-day, Thursday the 26th inst.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m., and at 6-30 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Friday the 27th inst.—"E" Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

91. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class-firing for adults as under :—

Friday 27th inst.—All Parts any Company.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

II. Miniature Range—Matches 5 and 6 will be fired at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 7-30 p.m.

92. Camp of Instruction—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 28th January to the 4th February 1911.

Conveyances.—On Saturday the 28th inst.—Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other Station will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 30th January to 4th February :—

From Santa Cruz 9-16 and 9-33 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 27th and open in Camp on the 28th instant.

93. Church Parade.—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp on Sunday the 29th instant will be as under :—

Roman Catholic 9 a. m.
Church of England 11 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Side arms only.

94. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieut T. H. Petts from 24th January to 31st March 1911.

95. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "M" Coy with effect from this date :—

No. 6332 Corpl. C. Wylde, to be Sergeant.
No. 6330 Lce Corpl. L. Buchanan, to be Corporal.
No. 6825 Lce Corpl. E. Shirwell, to be Corporal.
No. 6711 Cadet H. Carey, to be Lce Corporal.
No. 6336 Cadet S. Moses, to be Lce Corporal.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Boxing Competition will be held in Camp on Monday and Thursday evening in Camp week. The names of intending competitors must be sent in to the Adjutant with their approximate weights not later than 12 noon on Friday the 27th instant after which no entries will be accepted. All Competitors must be weighed in Camp in presence of Captain Hon. A. Hill Trevor otherwise they will not be allowed to compete.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP,' pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE TWO SERVICES.

NEWS SHIPS' NAMES.

The names which have been decided upon for the ships in the last building programme will, there is every reason to believe, meet with general acceptance. Many of the titles are rich in traditions and renown, and as such their revival will be specially agreeable to students of naval history. The armoured portion of the building programme consists of four battleships and one cruiser. The names of the quartet of "capital ships" and their allocation are as follow :—

"King George V."	Portsmouth.
"Centurion"	Devonport.
"Ajax"	Contract.
"Audacious"	Contract.

The two contract ships will be built by Messrs. Scott and Co., of Greenock, and Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co., of Birkenhead. The name assigned to the cruiser, which will be a sister ship of the "Princess Royal," now building has not transpired.

CRUISERS AND SEAPORTS.

In addition to the five armoured ships, a similar number of protected cruisers belong to the current financial year's programme, and the titles of these and their building places are:—

"Amphion"	Pembroke.
"Active"	Pembroke.
"Chatham"	Chatham.
"Dublin"	Contract.
"Shuthampton"	Contract.

This is an extension of the commendable policy of identifying the names of cruisers with cities and towns. When the three above-mentioned "territorial" cruisers are built, there will be a dozen of these in the Navy—four with an etymological similarity by ending with the letters "mouth"—and five bearing the names of seaports, a precedent which has now been followed with three of the new batch.

PROSPECTIVE CHANGES IN RANK.

Except for unforeseen circumstances arising, there will be no further changes in flag rank till February 10, when Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is overtaken by the inexorable age regulations. In the meantime, however, Lord Fisher of Kilverstone retired on reaching the age of 70 (January 25), but as his promotion to Admiral of the Fleet in December, 1905, was additional to the establishment of this rank, his removal from the active list will not cause a flow of promotion as has been assumed in some quarters. At the most there will be only ten automatic vacancies in the flag lists during the year, and two of these are conditional on what is regarded as "Service" under the regulations governing the retirement of flag officers. For instance, Vice-Admiral Randolph Foote has never hoisted his flag, and may on that account be retired in March, notwithstanding his employment as President of the Ordnance Board, while Rear-Admiral Hugh Williams will be liable to the retirement rules in October, unless his employment under the Turkish Government is defined as "Service." The first officer to get flag rank in 1911 is Captain Leonel Tufnell, whose promotion to Rear-Admiral synchronised with the close of his temporary command of the Royal Naval Barracks, Devonport; and the second will be Captain Herbert Savory, whose advancement in February, will be another illustration of the appointment of inspecting captain of boys' training establishments being a safe avenue to the flag list.

SERVICE MEN AND THE PRESS.

Our neighbours across Channel have solved the delicate problem about service men sending matter to the public Press by allowing their officers to do so under reasonable restriction. This had been done for some time pass by officers of the army, and the privilege is now being extended to naval officers also. The conditions are that the writers who send to the papers are required to publish articles under their own names. This appears to be a sufficient safeguard that no secrets will be given away, and no improper comment on constituted authority indulged in, except at the risk of ruining the career of the author. In our own Navy the matter of writing or communicating to the Press is not on the same satisfactory footing, and a great deal of anonymous comment and secret suggestion goes on in consequence. There is an unwritten law which allows all harmless matter to pass without action by authority; but the powers that be at the same time keeps the written law in such trim that offenders can be brought sharply to book; since all matter should receive the Official sanction for publication before it is allowed to appear without risk of the writer. Yet under this system the Admiralty and country get a great deal of help from members of the Naval Service, through the Press, from those who for one cause or another are not inclined to submit their "copy" first to the authorities. It probably is not going too far to say that for several years there have been regular contributors to the Press on Naval matters both from the quarter deck and the lower deck, who are well known to break the letter of the law with their pen, but to serve it in spirit, that their suggestions are often welcomed and receive favourable consideration at Whitehall.

STATUE TO GENERAL WOLFE.

It was the fitness of things, says the "Broad Arrow" that Lord Roberts should unveil the statue of Wolfe. The hero of Quebec was the first General to command European troops in extended form, which is the modern development of the line as adapted to the necessities of the military situation on the Heights of Abraham. There was nothing accidental about this new departure. No revolutionary change in tactics takes place without long study and deep thought. Then when the opportunity presents itself the master mind promptly seizes it. That is why Wolfe left his mark, not only on our military, but on our Imperial history. He is one of the rare few whose greatness grow with the lapse of time. From whatever point of view one looks at the capture of Quebec it stands out in high relief as an epoch-making even, with Wolfe as the dominating spirit. Nevertheless, the national recognition of his genius and achievement has been tardy. Perhaps no country honours its heroes as it should, but England has the unenviable distinction of being able to forget hers altogether. It is the growing consciousness of coming storm and stress that has aroused us to a better frame of mind?

NEED FOR SUCH MEN.

The day is not far distant, proceeds the paper, when we shall need such men as Wolfe. That we have begun to honour him again is a hopeful sign that we shall deserve them. For, as Lord Roberts beautifully said, the true immortality of a dead hero is not in marble or bronze, but in the hearts of his countrymen. As long as his memory is green then the lesson of his life will not be forgotten. The secret of Wolf's success was his passionate love of his profession as an instrument for the furtherance of his country's good. His aim was to get away from the cramping effect of a military routine which had lost touch with conditions. To this end he laboured incessantly to increase his knowledge of the science of war, founding it on a wide general education. It was this earnestness, this struggle for efficiency, this clear-eyed military vision, which enabled him to form his troops before Quebec in the only way which could ensure victory. It was a tactical innovation, which we have turned in brilliant purpose ever since in four continents. But it first originated in one devoted officer's brain. That is the point for us to remember to-day, when some are inclined to starve the thinking departments of both the Services, and to underrate scientific education.

BELFAST MUTINY VETERANS.

At the annual dinner given on the 3rd instant, to Crimean and Indian Mutiny veterans in Belfast, by the High Sheriff (Alderman Doran), the following messages were read from the King and Queen Alexandra: "The King sincerely thanks the Crimean and Indian Mutiny veterans assembled this evening at their annual New Year's dinner for their message of loyalty and good wishes for the New Year to the Queen and himself. His Majesty is much touched by the sympathetic allusions to his beloved father contained in your telegram. Their Majesties hope that the veterans will spend a pleasant evening together and wish them a bright and prosperous New Year.—A. Bigge." "Queen Alexandra is deeply touched by the kind and loyal message from the veteran soldiers of the British Army assembled at their annual dinner at Belfast and Her Majesty asks you to convey her sincerest thanks for the telegram, and further to assure them of her hope and trust for their welfare and happiness.—Davidson, Equerry." Messages were also received from the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Roberts.

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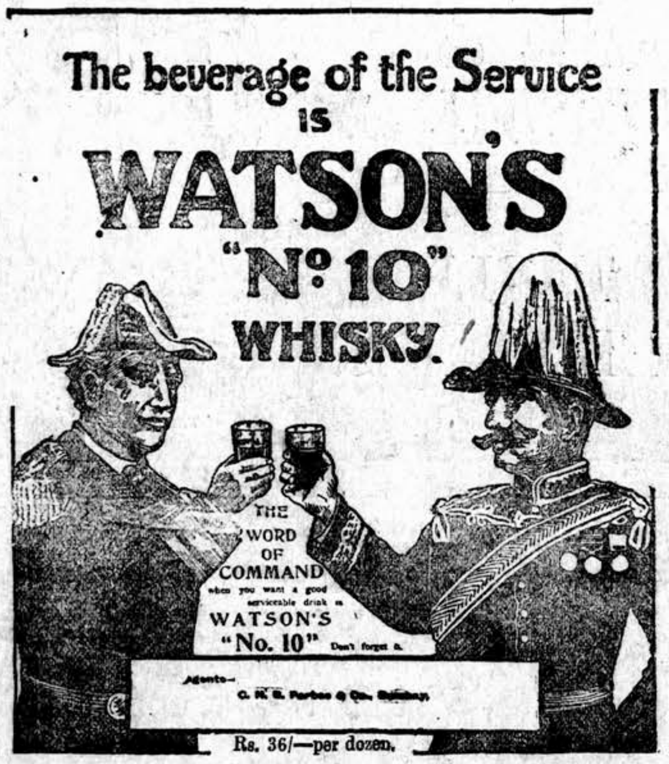

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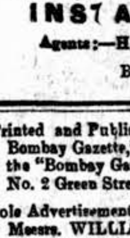

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